

STOCKHOLM GROUP APPRECIATE PLANS ARE SURE TO FAIL

Finally Abandon Original
Idea to Hold Socialist
Peace Congress

NEW 'SCHEME' UP British Trade Unionist De- legates Suggest Allied Workers' Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, September 2.—In view
of the result of the London Con-
ference, the organizers of the Stock-
holm Conference have finally aban-
doned the idea of meeting on the 9th
and have adjourned the conference
indefinitely.

London, September 2.—The Trade
Union Congress, consisting of 709
delegates, representing 3,000,000
workers, opens at Blackpool today.
The chief subject for discussion is the
Stockholm Conference. Everything
points to the flat rejection of that
conference and the substitution of a
conference of Allied workers in its
stead.

The delegates of the Miners Federa-
tion, numbering 153, have unanim-
ously decided that the Socialist Con-
ference at Stockholm is impracticable
and expressed themselves in favor
of an Allied conference. The dele-
gates of the National Union of
Railwaymen have likewise rejected
the Stockholm Conference. Al-
together, a strong disinclination is
manifested against meeting enemy de-
legates.

Paris, September 2.—L'Humanite
publishes the text of the statement
drawn up by the committee of the
Inter-Allied Socialist Conference in
London, which was entrusted with
the drafting of the resolution of their
general international policy. The
committee reiterates that the victory
of German Imperialism will mean
the crushing of democracy and the
Allies must persevere with the war
to attain the desires of their peoples
that this shall be the last war.

Galicia Rout Blame Was Sukhomlinoff's

Is Rodzianko's Accusation; He
Alleges Systematic Opposi-
tion To Supply Efforts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, September 2.—In the
Sukhomlinoff trial, M. Rodzianko, the
President of the Duma, gave evidence
that the Duma, before the outbreak
of war, recognized General Suk-
homlinoff's criminal slowness in the
organization of the army. The ac-
cused after the outbreak of war
systematically resisted the efforts of
the Duma to stimulate the produc-
tion of shells, notwithstanding the
appeals from the front, including
Grand Duke Nicholas.

M. Rodzianko made a special
journey to Galicia in this connection
and what he saw there filled him
with terror. He dramatically in-
dicated the accused as being respon-
sible for the enormous losses suffered
in the retreat from Galicia.

Other persons belonging to
political circles gave evidence, in
which they directly attributed
Russia's unpreparedness to General
Sukhomlinoff.

Mr. Wilson Welcomes New National Army

As Soldiers Of Freedom, Should
Set High Standard For
U.S. To Live Up To

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, September 3.—Pres-
ident Wilson, in a message wel-
coming the new soldiers recently
selected for the National Army,
declares that the eyes of the world
are upon them, because they are,
in a special sense, soldiers of free-
dom. "Let us set for ourselves a
standard so high that it will be a
glory to live up to it and then let
us live up to it and add a new laurel
to the crown of America."

Flanders Army Flounders In Mud; Germans Having The Worst Of Experience

Third Attempt To Storm British Advance Posts Fails;
French Also Smash Attacks On Recent Gains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 3.—Field Mar-
shal Sir Douglas Haig reported this
afternoon: "We repulsed a third at-
tempt to capture our advanced posts
south-westward of Havincourt. We
made a successful raid south-eastward
of Monchy-le-Preux, destroying dug-
outs and machine-guns."

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the
evening: "Our fire drove back a
raiding party south-westward of La
Bassee. There has been a consider-
able enemy artillery bombardment
northward of Ypres."

Our aeroplanes dropped three tons
of bombs on the enemy's aerodromes,
with good results. We brought down
two enemy aeroplanes. One of ours is
missing.

Floundering In Mud

The armies in France are still
floundering in mud, the enemy having
the worst experience, living in con-
tinual suspense, under unceasing
shell-fire. A weird spectacle is pre-
sented by the flashes of the guns in
daylight and in darkness, accompanied
by the bursting of shrapnel in the
storm-clouds, while the explosion of
the heavy caliber shells throws mud
far and wide. The spirit of the Tom-
mies is splendid and they refuse to be
discouraged at the first touch of the
Flemish winter.

A German wireless official com-
munique reports:—"A British attack
in the region of the Cambrai to Arras
road failed. We reduced the French
gain near Hurtlebise Farm."

Smash German Attack

Paris, September 3.—The official
communique issued yesterday after-
noon reported: "There has been a
very lively reciprocal artillery bom-
bardment during the night on the
Aisne front. Our accurate fire com-
pletely smashed up another attack
made by the enemy against the pos-
itions we captured on the 31st, north-
west of Hurtlebise. The attackers
were unable to reach our lines."

Two German aeroplanes were
brought down by gun-fire from a
height of 2,000 and 5,000 meters
respectively.

The communique this afternoon re-
ported: "There has been a violent
artillery duel between Cerny and
Hurtlebise. Four attempted attacks by
the Germans, west of Hurtlebise, were
everywhere checked by our fire. An
attempt on Allies Plateau also failed."

There has been great artillery
activity on the Samogneux to Beau-
mont front, on the right bank of the
Meuse.

German aeroplanes bombed Dun-
kirch and Belfort. Several civilians
were killed or injured.

The communique this evening
reported: "There has been a lively
cannonade on the left of the Meuse."

ITALIANS FORGING ON THROUGH BRESTOVITZA

Capture More Positions; Bad
Weather Hampers Advance;
Austrians Re-inforcing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 3.—An official
communique reports: "We advanced
further eastward in Brestovitz Valley,
capturing several positions. On
Saturday and Sunday, we took
\$47 prisoners on the Julian front."

London, September 3.—(By wire-
less)—An Austrian official com-
munique reports: "Italian aviators
bombed several towns on the west
coast of Istria. Our aeroplanes
drove back a squadron which was
making for Trieste."

Udine, September 3.—Bad weather
is interfering with the Italian advance.
The enemy are rushing up re-inforce-
ments.

K. M. A. TO TAKE OVER SINO-GERMAN COLLIERY

Government Approves Transfer
Of Ching Hsing Co., Working
Chihli-Shansi Border

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 3.—The applica-
tion of the Kaian Mining Administra-
tion to take over the collieries of the
Ching Hsing Company, a Sino-German
Corporation holding properties on the
Chihli-Shansi border, has been
sanctioned.

cannonade on the left of the Meuse.

Pétain Is Rewarded

President Poincaré and M. Pain-
levé, Minister for War, left Paris on
Tuesday evening for Verdun, where
they were received by General
Pétain, to whom the President pre-
sented the Grand Cross of the Legion
of Honor. In his speech, President
Poincaré said: "This devastated
ground, made celebrated by so many
battles and hallowed by the blood
that has been shed upon it, has been
defended foot by foot and recaptured
piece by piece by the French army."

"Under your command and under
the direction of tried leaders, our
army has stormed the heights from
which the enemy watched our move-
ments and regulated the fire from
their batteries. This brilliant exploit
forms the pendant to what our
troops are doing every day on
Chemin-des-Dames, the brilliant ad-
vantages obtained by our Divisions in
the Belgian plains, the heroic battles
waged in Flanders by the British
army and the important progress ac-
complished by the Italians in the
rugged Monte Santo chain and rocky
Plateaux of Carso."

"To these concerted operations, the
French army, as usual, has con-
tributed a large share. It has never
shown greater courage and dash.
Three years of arduous fighting have
neither affected its strength nor
diminished its eagerness, for it is
sustained in this long trial by the
knowledge that it is defending its
native soil and continuing the war
for the sole purpose of ensuring the
triumph of peace."

Wastage of Kaiser's Troops

London, September 3.—Reuter's
correspondent at French head-
quarters states that, since the begin-
ning of the battle of Verdun, ten
Divisions of German troops have
been withdrawn on account of their
losses and the enemy have now seven
Divisions in line on both banks of the
Meuse. Therefore, 17 German Divisions
are in process of exhaustion by the
operations begun on August 20th.

Since the beginning of August, the
enemy have been obliged to withdraw
30 of the Divisions facing the Franco-
British army in Belgium. The enemy,
altogether, have had 42 Divisions en-
gaged in the battle of Flanders and,
therefore, since the beginning of last
month, the Allies have put 40 Divi-
sions of German troops out of action
and at present 19 others are being
reduced by the same methods to the
same condition.

Japanese Make Deal FOR CHINESE PIG-IRON

Han Yeh Ping To Supply Fifty
Thousand Tons Monthly At
Half Market Price

(Reuter's Pacific Service: The China Press)

Peking, September 2.—It is reported
that the agreement for the es-
tablishment of an iron and steel
foundry jointly by a Japanese group
and the Han Yeh Ping Company is
premature, but the latter will un-
dertake to supply monthly 50,000 tons or
more of pig-iron to a factory at half
the market price. The Japanese,
however, will furnish the capital
required.

Athens Commission Accuses Skouloudis

Charge Ministry Plotted For
Absolute Monarchy; Connived
At Political Murders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 3.—The com-
mission appointed to investigate the
charges against the preceding Govern-
ments has reported, accusing the
members of the Skouloudis Govern-
ment of plotting to obtain an abso-
lute monarchy and conniving at
murders for political purposes.

ELECT LI YAO-HAN

(Reuter's Pacific Service: The China Press)

Canton, September 3.—The Pro-
vincial Assembly has elected General
Li Yao-han as Civil Governor.

Teaching Student Officers To Play The War Game



Student officers learning the war game—the coast defense system—at an Atlantic coast fortress, the name of which has been eliminated by the censor. More than 1,500 student officers are in training at this coast defense artillery school.

Russia, Germany And France v. Britain Was Kaiser's 1904 Notion

Tsar Willing At First, But Then
Switched; Anglo-Japanese
Fleet Proved Check

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 3.—Telegrams
which passed between the Kaiser and
the Tsar, at the end of 1904, which
came from the Russian archives and
are published in the New York Herald,
show that the Kaiser, during the
 Russo-Japanese crisis, dreamt of an
alliance between France, Russia and
Germany against Britain and he at-
tempted to induce the Tsar to sign a
treaty whereby France and the world
would be faced with a fait accompli,
but the Tsar, after momentarily ap-
pearing to agree, changed his mind, in
view of the events at Algeiras.

The telegrams which passed be-
tween the Kaiser and the Tsar show
that the Kaiser took advantage of the
Dogger Bank incident and the diffi-
culties of coaling the Russian Baltic
Fleet on its way to the Far East to
impress the Tsar with the new alliance
between Russia and Germany against
Britain, assuming that France, as the
ally of Russia, would be compelled
to join them. The treaty of alliance
was actually drafted.

The Tsar wished to show the draft
to France before signature, but the
Kaiser expressed the opinion that this
would be dangerous, as France would
doubtless inform Great Britain im-
mediately and Great Britain and
Japan would doubtless attack Ger-
many, of whose small fleet their
enormous maritime superiority would
soon make short work. On the other
hand, if the treaty were signed,
France would urge Great Britain to
remain quiet for fear of her (France's)
position being jeopardized.

ALLOWANCES REFUSED FOR NEEDY TEUTONS

Chinese Authorities Will Intern
Former German Employees
But Not Grant Pensions

The Commissioner of Foreign
Affairs, in reply to the request of
the Dutch Acting Consul-General of
Shanghai for financial assistance for
the Teuton employees of the Mari-
time Customs who have recently
been dismissed, has stated that his
office is ready to handle enemy sub-
jects who are unable to support
themselves, but it is out of question
to grant allowances.

A report of the Austrians in Shang-
hai with full details as to their abode,
age, occupation, family and belong-
ings was filed yesterday by the Com-
missioner of Foreign Affairs with the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Work on the confiscation of the
Austrian merchant vessels in Shang-
hai is now complete and the Special
Deputy, Mr. Chao Ching-hua, will
leave for Hankow to do the same
with the enemy ships there. The
office of manager of the local branch
of the Bank of Communications,
which he has been holding, will be
succeeded to by Tuo Lan-chuan, the
superintendent of the Bank of China
at Peking.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICE DINES ADMIRAL KNIGHT

Navy Chief Leaves On Brooklyn
But Expects To Return To
Shanghai Shortly

Admiral Austin M. Knight, of the
U.S. Asiatic Fleet, and his staff were
guests of honor last night at a dinner
given at the Bureau of Foreign
Affairs. Consul-General Sammons and
a number of the consular staff were
also in attendance.

Gen. Ma Hung-ii, representing the
Defense Commissioner, Mr. Sah Fu-
mei, Commissioner of Foreign Af-
fairs; Wang Keng-ting, Taoyin of
Shanghai and Shen Pao-chang, City
Magistrate, were present at the
dinner, together with a number of
other prominent Chinese officials and
citizens.

The flagship Brooklyn, which
slipped down river to Woosung
yesterday afternoon, was to leave
during the night or early this morn-
ing for points unknown. The cruise
will probably be a short one, how-
ever, as Admiral Knight expects to
be back in Shanghai within the next
two weeks.

The cruiser Galveston will leave
this forenoon on cruise and will
probably return to Manila. No official
confirmation is at hand concern-
ing rumors that the cruiser Cincin-
nati is shortly to arrive in port.

Armed Robbers Raid Railway Man's Home

Residence Of S. Sakuragi Enter-
ed And His Wife Bound
By Gang

Armed robbers made an attack
on the home of S. Sakuragi, vice-
manager of the South Manchurian
Railway, near the borders of the
Settlement yesterday and escaped
with about \$50 in money and valu-
ables after terrorizing the house-
hold.

Four men of the coolie class
knocked at the front door of the
house, a large foreign residence at
31 Darroch Road, at shortly after 8
o'clock yesterday morning. The
door was opened by Mrs. Sakuragi.
She was immediately bound hand
and foot and the men, after leaving
one of the gang to mount guard
with a revolver over the mistress of
the house and the servants, partly
ransacked the place.

No report was made to the police
until some time after the robbers
had made their escape and no
arrests have so far been made.

The Weather

Very cloudy weather, with mist
and fresh to moderate southerly
winds. The maximum temperature
recorded yesterday was 93.6 and the
minimum 77.4, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being
respectively 92.6 and 76.3.

GERMANS IN RIGA; RUSSIANS RETREAT, BURNING VILLAGES

Attack Is Now Directed
Against Railway Lead-
ing To Petrograd

CAPITAL IN PERIL

Center Hopes On Reliabi-
lity Of Troops Under Gen-
eral Tcheibatcheff

KORNILOFF WINS

Government Gives Sanction
To Severe Disciplinary
Measures He Asked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 3 (11.15 p.m.)
—A German wireless communique
this evening reports: "Riga has been
taken."

After the recent happenings on
the Russian front the fall of Riga
was not unexpected. It is too early
to speculate on the possibilities like-
ly to arise from this event, but it
may be recalled that General Korn-
iloff solemnly warned the delegates
at the Moscow Conference that, "if
the army does not help us to hold
the shores of the Gulf of Riga, the
way to Petrograd is open."

While it is recognized that, owing
to the great distance, an advance on
Petrograd would, under normal
conditions, be a stupendous under-
taking, it is possible that the Ger-
man High Command has decided
that there will never be a better
time to make the attempt than now,
when they are confronted with a
melting Russian army. Some mili-
tary writers express the opinion
that the season is too late for such
an operation.

Fleet May Assist

The Westminster Gazette says
that the attempt would be madness
with such forces as the Germans
have and with winter coming. Other
writers point out that the German
Baltic Fleet may operate in the rear
of the Russian army. This would
probably lead to interesting naval
developments elsewhere.

However, almost everything de-
pends on whether General Tche-
bacheff, who recently took over the
command on the Russian northern
front, has a sufficient number of
troops on whom he can depend.

The crossing of the Dvina seems to
have been effected 18 miles from the
town. The German thrust for the
moment is directed against the Riga
to Petrograd Railway.

The German offensive on the Mitau
road is also ominous, as the latter is
the main thoroughfare across Tihul
Marsh.

Abandon Riga Region

(By wireless).—A Russian official
communique reports that the region
of Riga has been abandoned, owing
to the threatening situation.

"Westward of Riga, we retired to
the line of Biderlingshof (on the sea
coast)—Medem-Dalen. In the direc-
tion of Ikskul, the enemy penetrated
our positions on the Jagel River.
Some of our detachments voluntarily
left their positions and retired north-
wards."

"We repulsed attacks, with heavy
losses, in the direction of Poesany."

A German official communique
states: "We crossed the Dvina on
both sides of Ikskul and our troops
are making progress. Dense columns
are hastily proceeding north-east-
ward from Riga and burning villages
and farms mark the routes of the
retreating Russians."

"We repulsed the Russo-Rumanian
forces between Susita and the Putna
Valley. We have taken 1,670 pris-
oners since August 25 and six guns."

The Petrograd correspondent of
The Times states that the Russian
Government has cancelled the ancient
territorial privileges of the Dou
Cosacks and it is unlikely that the
Cosacks, who, up to the present,

have been very law-abiding, will tamely submit.

Give In To Korniloff

Petrograd, September 2.—The Provisional Government has issued a statement reiterating its confidence in General Korniloff. It announces the adoption of the disciplinary measures he has stipulated for and agrees that serious and energetic measures are necessary to re-establish the fighting capacity of the army. There is no question of superseding General Korniloff.

The Ministry of War has published particulars showing that the Ukraine Separatist agitation was due to an Austro-German organization.

The engine-drivers have abandoned their strike, pending negotiations.

Encyclopedia Sinica

A valuable compilation of information on China and the first part of which has been received from the publishers, Kelly and Walsh. The encyclopedia, which is edited by Mr. Samuel Couling, M.A., former honorary secretary and editor of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, is a necessarily brief but comprehensive summary of the results of all available research into things Chinese. The work has this particular advantage, however, that it is designed for the general reader rather than for the sinologist.

While most of the first part is the work of Mr. Couling himself, a number of special subjects have been treated by experts in those subjects. One of the longest and most interesting of these articles is that on the Republican government of China, by Dr. Raymond F. T'ang, Chinese secretary of the American Legation. This is perhaps the most systematic and best statement of the government of China as it exists today, in theory, at least, that has been published.

In compact form it gives the organization of the national administration, the various officers and their subordinates, the various departments and their duties, and subdivisions down to the hsien or district. The most uninitiated visitor in China can by perusal of these seven pages get an intelligent idea of the scheme of government of the nation.

The encyclopedia is being published in two parts, to sell at \$15.

COOLIE RECRUITING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 3.—Official control of coolie recruiting for war-work is under consideration. The Minister of the Interior is appointing two officials to prepare memoranda, with the object that recruited labor shall be secured through Government bureaux, instead of through Chinese labor contractors.

Ministers To Debate Indemnity And Tariff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 4.—The Diplomatic Body, tomorrow, will discuss chiefly the revision of the tariff and the postponement of the Boxer Indemnities.

JAPANESE AUDIT ADVISOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 4.—Mr. T. Inouye, the assistant manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, succeeds the German advisor to the Board of Audit.

JAPAN-CHINA TRADE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Tokio, September 4.—During the last ten days in August, the imports from China totaled ¥2,469,000 and the exports to China ¥3,968,000. The amount of specie imported up to the end of August was ¥975,000,000.

GIGANTIC BLACK ARMY IS PLAN OF GERMANY

Colonial Militarist State To Dominate World, Is Policy Times Warns Against

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 3.—The Times, in an article on Germany's grandiose world policy, says that the German overseas policy is essentially "militarist"; whatever may be the garb it wears for the moment. Germany wants back her Colonies, not primarily for their economic value, but for their military value.

She aims at the creation of a great militarist State—a militarist State of negroes commanded by German officers and disciplined by them in German methods of warfare. They want such a State with its own supplies, its own munition factories and its own naval bases, because it would dominate the African Continent and destroy the security of the Mediterranean, and the Suez Canal.

It could easily be linked up with Central Europe, which it could flood with black armies. It would threaten from a score of naval bases the Cape route to India, to Australasia and the Far East and thereby prevent Britain from again concentrating her full naval force in the North Sea.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, "The Washington Post" Sousa
2. Overture, "The Italians in Algeria" Rossini
3. Waltz, "Grande Valse de Concert" Mattei
4. Selection, "Mignon" Thomas
5. Song, "The Orphan" Masgea
6. Selection, "Spanish Folk Songs" Rellie

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

SAILORS' WAR ORPHANS FUND

(Under the Auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors Society.)

Subscription List No. 52.

Thos. Lowry	5.00
A. C. H.	20.00
Shanghai Golf Club, June, July and August Electric Competition	65.00
Previously acknowledged	£ s. d. Tls.
£885.14.0	22,066.88
£54,742.74	
£885.14.0	22,066.88
£54,742.74	
Less: Remitted to London	£885.14.0
£22,066.88	54,742.74
£30.00	90.00

S. MARSON, Hon. Treasurer, c/o Butterfield & Swire, Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1917.

\$3,000,000 Damage At Pinghsiang Mine

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 4.—A fire at the Pinghsiang coal mine has caused damage assessed at over three million dollars.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Sept. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yushiro M. Sept. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 15
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China, Sept. 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 10
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador, Sept. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Sept. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 21

Vaudeville Concert By Cricket Club

Benefit in Aid Of Flying Corps Hospitals Planned For September 22

A vaudeville concert in aid of the British Flying Corps Hospital Fund will be given by the Shanghai Cricket Club September 22.

It is announced that the show will be entirely out of the ordinary and, judging from the preparations which are being made, is likely to prove an even greater success than the entertainment of last year. The concert, which is to begin at 9.15 p.m., will be followed by a supper and dancing and it is hoped that there will be a record attendance.

News Brevities

St. George's Gardens have been engaged privately for tonight. The usual performance will take place tomorrow night.

The Directors of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., have declared a third interim dividend, for the year ending September 30, of 10 per cent, being equal to one Tael per share.

Mr. F. C. Flack, manager of the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd., for China, arrived from Peking by yesterday morning's train.

Seventeen out of twenty Chinese students to be sent by the Provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shansi, Shantung, Hupeh and Yunnan to study abroad will go to America. They were received by Consul-General Thomas Sammons yesterday morning and were given their passports and will sail on Saturday on the S.S. China with several private students.

Appeals to all American residents to join the American War Relief Association of China were mailed out yesterday. Contribution blanks as well as a booklet giving the by-laws of the association were included in the appeal.

News has been received of the wounding of Second Lieutenant G. C. Nazer and Second Lieutenant S. J. Flood, both of Shanghai. The former, who was connected with the Yangtze Insurance Company, is in the motor transport service. The latter, who was employed in the Standard Oil Company, has a commission in the Loyal North Lancastrians and was wounded in the battle of Messines on June 5. He is now reported to be making good progress toward recovery at the Liverpool Hospital.

The Astor Grill won judgment for \$1.20 and costs in the British Supreme Court yesterday against G. J. Dickson. The claim was for food and refreshments. It was admitted by the defendant and judgment was given by Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge.

A number of British bluejackets and officers will go to Hankow tomorrow to man the formerly interned river boats there and at Chungking and other river ports. The bluejackets in port were entertained Monday night at Mr. E. C. Pearce's Robison Road gardens.

KODAK FILMS

Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line.

Burr 2 Broadway

Yen 10,000,000 Loan To Be Paid Over in Shanghai

(From The Chinese Press)

The Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank will hand over the Yen 10,000,000 advance on the loan to the Chinese government tomorrow. The use of these funds, it is stipulated, must be reported to the bank ten days previous to the withdrawal of the money by the government from the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, in which it will be deposited.

The two banks will also hereafter receive revenue taxes of all forms and will make up any deficit in administrative expenses, according to the decision of the Ministries of Finance and Communications.

[A Reuter message yesterday stated: Peking, September 4.—The advance of ¥10,000,000 to the Chinese Government has not yet been paid over, although the agreement provides that the money should be advanced within ten days of the date of signature, August 28. It is understood that the money will be deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank, in the name of the Chinese Government, which will draw a certain amount every week.]

Liang Chi-chiao, the Minister of Finance, advocates the adoption of the gold standard for the currency system and has ordered the investigation of the gold output throughout the country.

A monthly pension of \$2,000 will

be paid to President Li Yuan-hung. President Feng and Premier Tuan have decided.

A farewell banquet was given yesterday by President Feng Kuo-chang to M. Conty, the French Minister, who is expected to leave the Capital next week.

President Feng Kuo-chang has sent Wen Chuan, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to Shanghai to persuade General Tsen Chen-huan to go up to Peking to discuss mediation.

Admiral Li Ting-sing is expected to return to Shanghai in a few days in his capacity as Naval adviser to the President, to keep the warships here loyal to the Central Government.

The Nantao Court of Procurators is not satisfied with the reply by the Mixed Court on the question of jurisdiction over Hong Chi-tsu. The Mixed Court rules that as the documents produced by the prosecution for evidence originated in Peking, the prisoner should be handed over to the Peking authorities. The Nantao authorities, in a letter sent yesterday, contend that, of two courts having jurisdiction over the same case, the one receiving the first complaint should have jurisdiction.

Invalids Enjoy

Benger's Food. Letters from doctors and nurses continually voice the gratitude of patients for it. Invalid after invalid writes to say: "It is the one Food of which they never tire." The ease with which



is digested and absorbed, makes it most welcome to patients, and it ranks highest among nutritive foods. Benger's forms with milk a dainty cream, which is absorbed with little digestive effort.

From an English Surgeon.
"After a long and arduous experience of foods both at home and in India, I consider Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever used."
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: BENGERS FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 200 Broadway Street, LONDON (U.S.A.) 1125, Pitt Street.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

HOUSES FOR SALE

Newly constructed residences with all modern improvements.

HOUSES FOR RENT

Yu-Yuen Road, Avenue Roi
Albert Rue Molier, Rue Massenet,

LAND FOR SALE

Land for residences, Mills and factories, sizes to suit

For particulars to

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

In Consequence

of the continued rise in exchange, we are now able to announce that our list is subject to 15 per cent. discount until further notice.

This concession, made entirely in favor of the consumer, will enable you to buy the best and yet practise the economy which befits these war times.

REMEMBER—

There are many "best makes," but only one DUNLOP.



DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248.

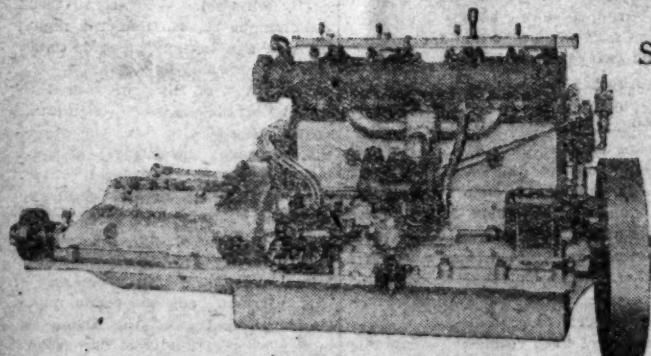
20 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Cables: Pneumatic.

MOTORBOATS MOTOR LAUNCHES HOUSEBOATS

For Pleasure and Commercial Purposes

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS—REPAIRS AT REASONABLE RATES



STEADY SERVICE UNDER ALL CONDITIONS

The proper engine for every need—simple, light duty engines—powerful, heavy duty engines for the hardest work.

10-12 h.p. heavy duty Buffalo Engine

BUFFALO MARINE ENGINES (Kerosene)—4 cycle type, 5 to 150 h.p.

VAN BLERCK MARINE ENGINES (Kerosene)—4 cycle type, 40 to 215 h.p.

FERRO MARINE ENGINES (Kerosene)—2 cycle type, 3 to 25 h.p.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE CRUDE OIL MARINE ENGINES: 15 to 200 h.p., no hot bulb, no water drip.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778

CAINE HAS NO HOPE OF PUNITIVE PEACE

Disagrees With Asquith's Formula Of 'Complete Restitution And Full Reparation'

NO SENTENCES OF 'GUILTY'

Thinks Efforts To Fix Responsibility For War Would Postpone Peace

By Hall Caine
(New York Times)

London, Aug. 1.—Today we are treading in memory on holy ground. While we slept through the dark hours of the night of Aug. 3 and 4, 1914, the telegraph wires had been flashing the fateful news all over Europe, and when we awoke in the morning we knew we were at war. What stirring of the nation's pulse! Some of us who were no longer young were not afraid to say we were afraid. We were old enough to remember other great wars, and to see only too surely that a time of stern trial was before us.

But the young men had no misgivings. Lifted in a moment out of idle pleasures, how they leaped forward to lay down their lives for England! It brings tears to one's eyes to think of them going down the street with their springing step to the tune of their "Tipperary." Most of them are under the soil of Flanders now, but the soul of their courage, their patriotism, and their devotion to a great ideal is living still. It can never die.

Since that day we have known the bitterness as well as the glory of war. How often things have gone against us! What mistakes have been made, and what a toll we have paid in precious blood! The war has entered into our souls. It is with us every day, and all day. It lies down with us at night and gets up with us in the morning. Some of us have never awakened in the dark hours without thinking we could hear the booming of guns, never listened to the winds of winter or looked on the clouds of dawn without visions of the glare and roar of the battlefields.

Britain Steadfast In Suffering

Yet if we could have known in advance what a bitter as well as glorious pilgrimage we had to make, I think we should have gone on just the same. Sometimes, after three years of war, out of the tortured depths of a poor mother's heart there comes the involuntary cry: "I want my son back from the trenches!" But down to this day the empire as a whole is steadfast. What we did on Aug. 4, 1914, we should do again.

It is a fact of profound significance that when a nation is fighting for the right it has nearly no desire for peace. It may be bleeding from every pore, but it takes no heed of that. While neutral nations are thinking of the guilt of killing, the fighting nation is thinking only of the glory of dying.

If you wish for proof of this, think of America as she was three years ago, when she sent a day of national humiliation and prayer for peace, and as she is now, when she is straining every nerve to prepare for war and seeing nothing but the splendor of sacrifice. Or think on this third anniversary of the war, of those about us who have suffered most from it—fathers whose light of life has gone out, mothers whose treasures are under the sod, widows who have to face a hard world with fatherless children to care for. What are they saying after these three proud but bitter years? "Carry on! Carry on! Carry on!"

'Full Reparation' Impossible

"Yet Mr. Asquith is right when he says peace is now the supreme interest of mankind, though I humbly think he is wrong when he formulates the conditions that must come with it. On questions of statecraft I speak as a child; but, if I have any skill in reading the world's heart, humanity asks nothing of peace now but what took it into war three years ago—the desire for justice, freedom and security. Some of us who are certainly not to be counted at this moment among the pacifists see no hope of peace in the demand for complete restitution and full reparation. We think years of war have taught us that such formulas are little better than idle words, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." If the world has waited for their fulfillment, the war will last forever. Germany may evacuate Belgium and Northern France, but to make full reparation for the damage she has done there is impossible, and to ask for complete restitution for slaughtered lives is mockery. War keeps no account books; peace works no miracles; the injuries inflicted by modern warfare are irreparable. Germany can never give us back what she has buried under the sod. She can never restore what time, not man, has made and is therefore unreturnable. It would be as useless and hopeless and nearly as unjust, to demand of a conquered nation, even where it has been a guilty aggressor, that it shall defray the frightful cost of modern war on both sides, as to call on a vanquished people, when they are innocent victims, to pay the enemy for the ravishment of their lands. Ask that, and peace is impossible without such an annihilation of the enemy Empire as no sane person can desire.

Faced by such terms of peace, Germany, already reduced to her last extremity in the prosecution of the war, would say to us what Thiers said to Bismarck in 1871: "You are resolved to wage against us a war of economic extermination. Very well! Do it! Complete your work; but in that case we will fight you to our last breath."

America Opposed To Conquests
In like manner some of us who are not to be counted among the pacifists see no hope for peace in the demand of annexations. It is certainly true that Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France but yesterday. It may also be true that emancipated Russia, after her centuries of enslavement must take Constantinople if she is not to be shut up half the year within her frozen cementations. But neither France nor England entered upon this war to readjust bad settlements of former conflicts, and the experience of the past three years must teach us that our newest and greatest ally, America, will go out of it, with our counting old scores, on the first day we can make a righteous peace secure Security! Security! Security! That is all America will ask for. Again, we see no hope of peace in

any attempt to fix the responsibility for the war and to demand the punishment of those who provoked it. We believe that the origin of the war was a plot; that willful murder against the peace of Empire was deliberately planned in cold blood by our enemies while they pretended to be living in amity with the rest of the world; but that is a question that will engage the attention of the future, when hostilities are over, and secrets still hidden are revealed. To demand a verdict upon it now, amid the near confusion and delirium of war, would be to make the discussion of peace impossible and provoke a still longer and bitterer struggle.

Nor can we ever, least of all in these hours of inflammable passions, ask for sentences of "guilty" against the criminals who have created the unparalleled horrors of this three years' war. It is military as well as moral law that while the Generals are first responsible for the things that are done under their command, the soldiers who act for them are also jointly and severally responsible. Who, then, shall measure the guilt of this war between the Kaiser and his crew who constituted the iniquitous council of July 5, 1914, the man who sank the Lusitania, the dead-hearted tyrant who ordered the execution of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, and the cowardly miscreants who killed little children in an infant school in London? There is only one judge who can pronounce sentence in such a case, and that is the great Judge of all of us, the right to do so would be a presumptuous folly that would put back the clock of peace.

The Futility Of Peace Congresses

Once more, the war of the last three years ought to teach us not to base our hopes of peace on any congress of nations that the wars that preceded them. The Congresses of Vienna, San Stefano, Paris, Berlin—what visions of worse than vanity they conjure up! For the healing of the agony of the world a little crowd of more or less pompous persons with decorations on their breasts, sitting about a mahogany table on which lies a map of Europe, across which they are striking lines that are supposed to readjust the equilibrium of nations! If the invisible powers of nature which really control the destinies of races were ever present at such assemblies, how they must have screamed with laughter at the impotence and insincerity of such efforts to establish "world's peace!"

We know now that the little Alsatian mother teaching her baby to say her prayers in French and the Polish father teaching his son to sing "Poland Is Not Lost Forever" were more powerful than all the mighty publicists and plenipotentiaries from Tillyerand to Bismarck, and from Metternich to Castlereagh.

Prophecies The End Of All War

But not therefore need we despair of peace. The tragedies of the last three years show us that the end not only of this war but of all war is near, and that natural law, not diplomacy, has decreed it to swift and certain death. Utopia? Let us see. The present war has taught the world great lessons, and the first and most urgent of them concerns the appalling consequences to humanity of the development of physical force. If half a century's development of engines of warfare on land—big guns, high explosives, poisonous gases, and liquid flame—has brought it to pass that in three years 10,000,000 men have been killed and vast stretches of Europe have been laid waste; if ten years' development of the submarine has within the same period strewn the bottom of the sea with more wrecks than storm and tempest ever laid there in a century; if five years' development of the Zeppelin and the airplane has turned the air of heaven sacred hitherto to sunshine and the song of birds, into a hell from which death may be rained down on earth, to the destruction of cities, and the sure slaughter of women and children, what is to be expected of the development of physical force in the future? Is it an unreasonable conclusion that when the time comes for the next great war the machinery of warfare will have become so appalling

ing in the sweep of its devastating forces that one year, one month—nay, one week—will be sufficient to wipe out half the world?

The second of the great lessons of the last three years is that modern warfare has taken nearly all the nobility out of the career of the soldier. Time was when the profession of arms called for character, imagination, education of eye and hand, even genius, not to speak of those moral qualities of valor and devotion to great ideals which are the source of the highest impulses of the human soul. The best soldier was then the best man, and to be eminent in military prowess was a nation's greatest glory. Hence history is full of great names that have been written in blood, and through long centuries there are scarcely any other names to be found in it.

Sees Chivalry Gone From War

But the methods and necessities of modern warfare are going far toward reversing all that. Instances without number of unparalleled heroism the present war has indeed supplied, such as have seemed to give courage a new standard, a new value, a new rating; but the general effect of warfare by machinery is to wipe out the highest qualities of the ordinary soldier. Against the flying ball, said Luther, no valor can avail. To fight an enemy you can never see; to dodge the death which is poured down on you in torrential floods of fire from a distance of twenty miles and makes the very earth quake under your feet requires no chivalry. Not nerve or skill, but bullock-like indifference to danger, is the first need of a war of trenches. The most abandoned possess these qualities in a higher degree than the most noble, and hence it may come to pass, as Napoleon said, that the worse the man the better the soldier. If the warfare of the future is to be allowed to carry still further such demoralized development of physical force, humanity will recoil from the soldier's life. No prizes, no honors, no badges, no glory, no sense of duty to country, to mankind, or yet to God, will suffice to call men to the profession of arms. It will be too much; flesh and blood will never endure it.

No Non-Combatants Now

The third of the great lessons of the present war is that modern warfare has blotted out the distinction between civilian and soldier. In olden times war was a conflict between men-at-arms, and the world agreed that old men and women and children should sit at home in safety while their soldiers fought for them on the battlefields. Hence war was a struggle of human strength against strength, and battle was a trial of human bravery. Nearly all that has already gone. War is now a conflict not merely of army against army, but of nation against nation. As a consequence, it is the cause of the most horrible suffering not only to the combatant, but to the non-combatant; not only to wrongdoers, but to the innocent and defenseless. The fact that the non-combatant is now manufacturing munitions of war and paying taxes toward prosecuting of it provides an excuse, not without logic, for dropping bombs over factories, for bombarding open towns and for the enslavement and spoliation of the civilian population of a conquered country.

If it is said that Rome was guilty of some of these barbarities thousands of years ago, the answer is that nothing contributed more to hurl the Roman Republic to destruction. No nation can sin against its soul and live. But modern Europe goes further than Rome. Every square mile of belligerent country is now a possible battlefield on which the so-called laws of war give the civilian no right to defend his life. If he kills the soldier who outrages his daughter

he is an outlaw who may be shot at sight. While modern warfare makes every civilian a combatant, it leaves him with one right only—the right to die, to be killed, to be slaughtered. Says There Are No More Neutrals

The fourth of the great lessons of war is that modern warfare has wiped out the distinction between belligerent and non-belligerent. We talk about neutral nations, but the name is a misnomer. While a great war is raging there are no neutral nations, because there are none that are not suffering loss from it. No nation stands alone. The industries of the crowded modern world require that for their mutual well-being all the nations of the earth shall be linked together by commerce. Hence the ocean, which in old time used to separate the peoples of the world, now unites them. Every ship is a hand-clasp between land and land.

But modern warfare, as represented by the submarine, which in the name of the freedom of the sea aims at wiping the ocean clear of ships, threatens to carry mankind back to the days when the great waters divided them. Already America is now twice or thrice as far away from Europe as it was before the war. If the submarine is permitted to develop its power for destruction, the intercourse of country with country will soon be at an end, and humanity will sink back to the state of savage man.

The fifth and perhaps the great lesson of the last three years is that the crime of war now imperils not only the welfare of nations, but the very existence of the human species on this planet. It was enough that from the earliest days of war civilized man, who always behaved humanely and decently in his individual character, should fight out his national quarrels on the principles of the red Indians—each combatant arming himself with a club and believing that the one who killed the other was in the right. But modern warfare has turned this criminal and barbaric business into a system, a trade. It will be at an end, and humanity will emerge more costly and deadly than before, has made war a profitable industry. As a consequence there is an ever-increasing class in all the great nations who live by destroying their fellow-creatures, and therefore have it to their interest to provoke war. If that condition is permitted to go on, great nations can no longer be free, but must be in bondage to their armies and navies.

Must Destroy Militarism

What, then, is the moral of these terrible lessons of the last three years? It is that in war man has created a monster which threatens to wipe him off the face of the earth. He brought it into being to settle his disputes, but instead of settling it disturbs them. He called it into existence to repair his injuries and protect his honor, but it aggravates them and degrades him. It is his Frankenstein, and if he is to live on the earth which God gave him as his inheritance he must destroy the evil thing he has made; and he will.

That is the clear message of today, when all the free democracies of the world are ranged up against the enemy of mankind. The German State is Asiatic rule bastardized by bogus democracy. It was born militarism, baptized of the Hohenzollern dynasty, and affiliated by the whole German people. Its weapon is warfare, and its theory is that war will establish its power, its influence, and its wealth. "Make us strong," it says to its people, "and we will make you rich." That theory must die if liberty is to live, and therefore the free democracies are out to kill it. This is what we mean when we say we are fighting for freedom—not that

any nation is threatening our legs with the chain and our backs with the lash. We are fighting this last fight because we have highly resolved that not this war only but all war shall come to an end, so that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people may once for all be established on earth. It is a holy war if ever there was one, and to use the noble and thrilling words of the American League of Rights, the free democracies will know how to die for it if need be. In all reverence and humility I say that if they must die they will die the Christ death—a death for the salvation of the world. But they cannot and will not die. The sublime and supreme hour is at hand. The night is far spent; the day is near.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Rd. Tel. 60 or 65.

Resources Tls. 470,000

INSURANCE

Fire
Life
Marine
Motor Car
Burglary
Fidelity
Lowest rates

GOLD INVESTMENTS

We have for sale in amounts of G.10 or more Preference Shares paying interest at 7% per annum.

TAEL INVESTMENTS

We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

HOUSES TO LET

Near French Vailon. Containing five rooms, three bedrooms, two bathrooms with latest modern fittings, garden, tennis, etc. Tls. 125. per month from October 1st.

HOUSES FOR SALE

On Route Vailon, containing dining and drawing rooms, large hall, 4 bedrooms with built in closets and cupboards, 3 tiled bathrooms with latest modern fittings, large veranda and servants' quarters, garden, tennis, etc. Tls. 25,000.

GARAGE TO LET

At 77 Route Vailon including Light, Water and Quarters for Chauffeurs. Tls. 10 per month.

OFFICES TO LET

One room at 15 Nanking Road. Two rooms at 15 Nanking Road.

FLAT TO LET

15 Nanking Road, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchen, pantry, servants, etc. Tls. 100 per month.

YOUR WILL

Let us draw your will today. If you put it off till too late, your property may not be divided as you would like to have it.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Rd. Tel. 60 or 65.

A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T
NEGLECT
YOUR
KIDNEYS.



Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

兜安氏秘製保腎丸

"The Three Castles" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

CHARLES 1.

When he was yet the "Bonnie Prince Charlie" Charles I. King of England had given his name to the northern Cape of Chesapeake Bay which was described as the one entrance by sea into a country that may have the prerogative over the most pleasant places known: for heaven & earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people.

So "prerogative" belonged not to that high & mighty King alone but to that propitious place Virginia—and it belongeth too to those who smoke The Three Castles Cigarettes the product of unfailing skill and industry.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'—The Virginians—"

W.M. Thackeray

W.D. & H.O. WILLS.
BRISTOL & LONDON
ENGLAND.

WGS

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)



Anti-corrosive coating for iron and steel.

STANDS

A quick-drying, perfect, flat, high-class washable wall paint.



PATTON'S

4

LEADERS



Scientific, ready-mixed paints guaranteed to stand the climate.

SUMMERS

Dries hard in six hours, at Ningpo prices.



Phone 108 Fearon, 'Daniel & Co., Inc. 18B, Kiangee Road.

'My Four Years In Germany,' By Ambassador James W. Gerard

Germany Is Unbroken, Diplomat Says—America Must Be
Warned That Kaiser Has 9,000,000 Effectives
Under Arms

By James W. Gerard

American Ambassador at the German Imperial Court,
July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917

Following is the first instalment of Mr. James W. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany," for which the Philadelphia Public Ledger holds the rights of publication in the United States. Subsequent chapters of this dramatic narrative will be published as rapidly as they are received:

Foreword

I am writing what should have been the last chapter as the foreword of this book, because I want to bring home to our people the gravity of the situation; because I want to tell them that the military and naval power of the German Empire is unbroken; that of the 12,000,000 men whom the Kaiser has called to the colors but 1,500,000 have been killed, 500,000 permanently disabled, not more than 500,000 are prisoners of war and about 500,000 constitute the number of wounded or on the sick list of each day, leaving at all times about 9,000,000 effectives under arms.

I state these figures because Americans do not grasp either the magnitude or the importance of this war. Perhaps the statement that more than 5,000,000 prisoners of war are held in the various countries will bring home to Americans the enormous mass of men engaged.

There have been no great losses in the German navy, and any losses of ships have been compensated for by the building of new ones. The 9,000,000 men and more—for at least 400,000 come of military age in Germany every year—because of their experience in two and a half years of war, are better and more efficient soldiers than at the time when they were called to the colors. Their officers know far more of the science of this war and the men themselves now have the skill and bearing of veterans.

Nor should any one believe that Germany will break under starvation or make peace because of revolution. There will be no revolt.

The German nation is not one which makes revolutions. There will be scattered riots in Germany, but no simultaneous rising of the whole people. The officers of the army are all of one class, and of a class devoted to the ideals of autocracy. A revolution of the army is impossible, and at home there are only the boys and old men, easily kept in subjection by the police.

There is far greater danger of the starvation of our allies than of the starvation of the Germans. Every available inch of ground in Germany is cultivated, and cultivated by the aid of the old men, the boys and the women and the 2,000,000 prisoners of war.

The arable lands of northern France and of Rumania are being cultivated by the German army with an efficiency never before known in these countries, and most of that food will be added to the food supplies of Germany. Certainly the people suffer; but still more certainly this war will not be ended because of the starvation of Germany.

'Indemnities' Are Bait

Although thinking Germans know that if they do not win the war the financial day of reckoning will come, nevertheless, owing to the clever financial handling of the country by the government and the great banks, there is at present no financial distress in Germany, and the knowledge that unless indemnities are obtained from other countries the weight of the great war debt will fall upon the people perhaps makes them ready to risk all in a final attempt to win

the war and impose indemnities upon not only the nations of Europe, but upon the United States of America.

We are engaged in a war against the greatest military power the world has ever seen; against a people whose country was for so many centuries a theater of such devastating wars that fear is bred in the very marrow of their souls, making them ready to submit their lives and fortunes to an autocracy which for centuries has ground their faces, but which has promised them, as a result of the war, not only security, but riches untold and the dominion of the world; a people which, as from a high mountain, have looked upon the cities of the world and the glories of them and have been promised these cities and these glories by the devils of autocracy and of war.

We are warring against a nation whose poets and professors, whose pedagogues and whose priests have united in stirring its people to a white pitch of hatred, first against Russia, then against England and now against America.

The U-boat peril is a very real one for England. Russia may either break up into civil wars or become so ineffective that the millions of German troops engaged on the Russian front may be withdrawn and hurled against the western lines. We stand in great peril, and only the exercise of ruthless realism can win this war for us. If Germany wins this war it means the triumph of the autocratic system. It means the triumph of those who believe not only in war as a national industry, not only in war for itself, but in war as a high and noble occupation. Unless Germany is beaten every nation will be compelled to turn itself into an armed camp until the German autocracy either brings the whole world under its dominion or is forever wiped out as a form of government.

Victory Means Attacks On U.S.

We are in this war because we were forced into it, because Germany not only murdered our citizens on the high seas, but filled our country with spies and sought to incite our people to civil war. We were given no opportunity to discuss or negotiate. The forty-eight hours' ultimatum sent by Austria to Serbia was not, as Bernard Shaw said, "a decent time in which to ask a man to pay his hotel bill." What of the six-hour ultimatum given to me in Berlin on the evening of January 31, 1917, when I was notified at 6 that ruthless warfare would commence at 12? Why, the German government, which up to that moment had professed amity and a desire to stand by the Sussex pledges, knew that it took almost two days to send a cable to America! I believe that we are not only justly in this war, but prudently in this war. If we had stayed out and the war had been drawn or won by Germany we would have been attacked—and that while Europe stood grinning by—not directly at first, but through an attack on some Central or South American state to which it would be at least as difficult for us to send troops as for Germany. And what if this powerful nation, vowed to war, were once firmly established in South or Central America? What of our boasted isolation then?

It is only because I believe that our people should be informed that I have consented to write this book.

There are too many thinkers, writers and speakers in the United States, from now on we need the doers, the organizers and the realists, who alone can win this contest for us, for democracy and for permanent peace!

Silent on Numerous Happenings

Writing of events so now, I am, of course, compelled to exercise a great discretion, to keep silent on many things of which I would speak, to suspend many judgments

and to hold for future disclosure many things the relation of which now would perhaps only serve to increase bitterness or to cause internal dissension in our own land.

The American who travels through Germany in summertime or who spends a month having his liver tickled at Hamburg or Carlsbad, who has his digestion restored by Dr. Dapper at Kissingen, or who relearns the lost art of eating meat at Dr. Dengler's, in Baden, learns little of the real Germany and its rulers, and in these articles I tell something of the real Germany not only that my readers may understand the events of the last three years, but that they may judge of what is likely to happen in our future relations with that country.

Chapter I.

At the commencement of the great war I was for some days cut off from communication with the United States, but we soon established a chain of communication, at first through Italy and later by way of Denmark. At all times cables from Washington to Berlin, or vice versa, took on the average two days in transmission.

After the fall of Liege, Von Jagow sent for me and asked me whether I would transmit through the American Legation a proposition offering Belgium peace and indemnity if no further opposition were made to the passage of German troops through Belgium. As the proposition was a proposition for peace, I took the responsibility of forwarding it and sent the note to the German government to our minister at The Hague for transmission to our minister in Belgium.

Doctor Van Dyke, our minister at The Hague, refused to have anything to do with the transmission of this proposition and turned the German note over to the Holland minister for foreign affairs, and through this channel the proposition reached the Belgian government.

Historic Meeting With Emperor

The State Department cabled me a message from the President to the Emperor, which stated that the United States stood ready at any time to mediate between the warring powers and directed me to present this proposition direct to the Emperor.

I therefore asked for an audience with the Emperor and received word from the chief court marshal that the Emperor would receive me at the palace in Berlin on the morning of August 10. I drove in a motor into the courtyard of the palace and was there escorted to the door, which opened on a flight of steps leading to a little garden about fifty yards square, directly on the embankment of the River Spree, which flows past the royal palace. As I went down the steps the Emperor and her only daughter, the Duchess of Brunswick, came up. Both stopped and spoke hands with me, speaking a few words. I found the Emperor seated at a green iron table under a large canopy garden umbrella. Telegraph forms were scattered on the table in front of him and basking in the gravel were two small dachshunds. I explained to the Emperor the object of my visit and we had a general conversation about the war and the state of affairs. The Emperor took some of the large telegraph blanks and wrote out in pencil his reply to the President's offer. This reply, of course, I cabled immediately to the State Department. The document reads:

FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PERSONALLY:
August 10, 1914.

1.—H. R. H. Prince Henry was received by his Majesty King George V in London, who empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with H. M. the King, and repeated verbally on the 29th of July.

2.—My Ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir E. Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed England would interfere.

3.—On the thirtieth my Ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey in course of a "private" conversation told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—

not Serbia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we "mixed" in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave measures; i.e., if I left my ally Austria in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

4.—This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to H. M. on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth, thanking him for kind messages through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia—his allies—from making any war-like preparations calculated to disturb my work of mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with H. M. the Tsar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures. At the same time H. M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposals that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns and a strip of country as a "Main-mise" to make sure that the Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London; quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides, I had telegraphed to H. M. the Tsar the same as an idea of mine, before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion.

5.—I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

6.—While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Tsar the next morning, to inform him that Vienna, London and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telegrams from H. E. the Chancellor that in the night before the Tsar had given the order to mobilise the whole of the Russian army, which was, of course, also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilised against Austria.

7.—In a telegram from London my Ambassador informed me he understood the British government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to H. M. the King personally that mobilisation being already carried out could not be stopped, but if H. M. could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone and employ my troops elsewhere. H. M. answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding; and, as far as I can make out, Sir E. Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead he declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the President's message.

WILHELM, H. R.
(The second installment will be printed tomorrow.)

CALOL

Look for
the label
"It's a bear"



Ask for
"Bear Brand."
Accept
no substitute.

Calol, a pure white mineral oil, is the rational, medically-accepted treatment for
CONSTIPATION

Calol is tasteless, odorless and colorless, and is harmless in any quantity.

Calol lubricates the entire intestinal tract, and thus encourages natural bowel activity.

Calol is entirely free from the dangers which attend the use of drugs and laxatives.

Calol taken a short time brings about regular movements, supplanting languor and physical apathy with brimming natural health.

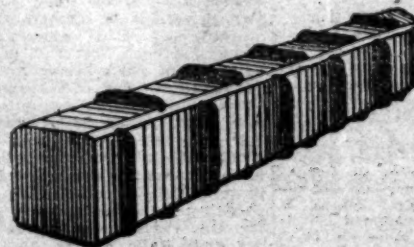
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Sold by all Druggists and Pharmacies

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

CORRUGATED BARS

The Highest Grade of Steel Reinforcement



Stock Sizes—1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2", 2 1/2", 3"

Test Certificates Furnished

Reinforcing
Estimates Prepared

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Telephone 778.

RED RING

BORDEAUX

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & CO

ESTABLISHED IN 1804

20 HARP LANE, LONDON

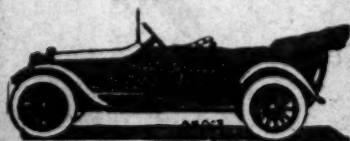
BORDEAUX, FRANCE



GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

73 and 73A, Szechuen Road



FOR SALE

A
Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre

(opposite French Fire Station)

Tel. Central 402

Wells Fargo & Company EXPRESS

Express Service

Throughout the United States,
Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico
and Salvador.

CHEAPEST MEANS OF PACKAGE
TRANSPORTATION TO THE
PACIFIC COAST

Freight Service

Import and Export. Through
combined car service on Imports
at lowest rates.

Money Orders

At current exchange rates. Pre-
mium—0.30 per \$100.00.

Travellers' Checks

At current exchange rates. Pre-
mium—0.50 per \$100.00.



WELLS FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 8 Kiukiang Road,
(Corner Szechuen Rd.)

Telephone 4241

Owen Williams,
General Agent.

SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

**BROOKLYN TEAM GOES;
REDS AND BLUES PLAY**

Club Performers Stage Seven-Inning Tie When Navy Men Cannot Appear

An echo of the Red and Blue Sox games sounded over the ball field yesterday when two All-Shanghai teams played a seven-inning tie, 6 to 6, for the entertainment of the crowd which had come out to see Brooklyn and the landmen engage. The latter part of the contest was played in the gloaming and darkness prevented playing off the tie.

Original arrangements were for a game with the flagship and when she slipped down river yesterday noon plans were changed to make it Shanghai and Galveston. Later it was found that the cruiser's nine would not be able to appear and the substitute match was begun.

A number of regulars and old players who have been away or out of the game recently were in the line-ups again. Holliday, Ollerdsen, Pomeroy and Stelger appeared. Had the Brooklyn game been played the victorious sailors would have found themselves up against the strongest Shanghai nine possible. Stelger did the mound work for the Blues and in addition to hurling a three hit game and striking out seven men, batted out a 1,000 record, three hits in three times up. He was a bit wild, passing five, and three walks issued in the last inning enabled the Reds to get the two runs necessary to tie the score. Swift was another productive batter for the Blues, getting two hits and a walk in four chances. Tinkham got a pair of singles and Bristow the only extra base hit of the game, a two-bagger.

Hills was hit in all nine times. Porterfield got two of the Reds' hits, one being the safety that brought in the final tying runs. The other bingle was produced by Poteat, a new comer who worked well in right.

Holliday celebrated his return at short with some clever fielding but neither he nor Ollerdsen could get a hit.

The score by innings read:

Blues 0 2 0 3 0 1 0-6

Reds 2 0 2 0 0 0 2-6

Plans for a game tomorrow have not been completed, but it is thought that the sunbats, their team augmented by a number of new men, will be the opponents. The Galveston leaves today. It is expected that the Brooklyn will be back in about 10 days and that there will be a chance for revenge on its return.

Shanghai Golf Club

The following is the result of the Summer Electric Competition held during June, July and August. The number of cards taken out was 396. The competition netted \$65 for the Sailors' Orphans Fund.

A. Gray	59	1	= 58
A. N. Warrick	63	3 1/2	= 59 1/2
P. O. Reynolds	62	2	= 60
W. F. G. Taggart	69	9	= 60
C. J. Scott	69	8	= 61
A. Wragge	62	1/2	= 62 1/2
E. M. Ross	66	3	= 63
D. C. Hutchison	72	9	= 63
H. R. Woodford	71	7 1/2	= 63 1/2

Electric Motors



Compare the electric motor with other driving machinery.

The Electric Motor starts immediately—No waiting.

Is free from noise and smell.

Is absolutely clean.

Has a perfectly constant speed.

Gives off no fumes.

Requires no cooling water.

Occupies the least space.

Finally, the electric drive is invariably the CHEAPEST.

The Electricity Department will be pleased to advise consumers on new installations. Particulars of power, rates, etc., may be obtained from the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. No. 2269

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

**DEATH OF 'DOC' MCGHEE
SHOCKS MANY FRIENDS**

Popular Navy Pitcher Dies Suddenly; A Favorite With Fans And Players

The flag hung at half mast out at the baseball park yesterday as a tribute to "Doc" McGhee, U.S.N.

The news of the young navy man's death came home with a shock to the many friends that he has made both at the ball field and about Shanghai. It was hard to realize that the big, ever smiling, good-natured and wholly likable Navy pitcher had really passed away and every fan who entered the stands yesterday and saw the lowered colors and heard the news paid a sincere tribute of heartfelt regret.

Mac, or "Doc" as he was better known, was about and apparently in good health only last Thursday. On Friday he was stricken with a complication of scarlet fever and small-pox and died Monday afternoon. His funeral was held yesterday at Bubbling Well Cemetery and the chaplain of the flagship Brooklyn and the Rev. A. P. Parker conducted services at the grave. A firing squad and escort of sailors from the other navy vessels in port and a number of members of the Shanghai Baseball Club attended as the last rites were performed.

"Doc" was popular with everyone who knew him and on his appearance this year with the navy baseball players he became an immediate favorite with followers of the game. He was a clean-cut, hardworking player on the diamond and fans and players alike admired and liked him for his unflinching sportsmanship and good humor as well as for his abilities. He was always willing to "go in" and do his best and accepted a defeat as smilingly as a victory. Acting as umpire for many of the games this season he won a reputation for fairness and it is a characteristic touch that never was one of the decisions disputed.

The fans of Shanghai regret in the death of "Doc" McGhee not only the passing of one of the "boys" but the loss of a friend.

Swimming

Results of events held at the Municipal Bath last evening:

One Length Handicap

W. Jones 3 Sec. 1

J. W. Golding 2 Sec. 2

P. Mahar 5 Sec. 3

Time: 22 net.

Scat Diving

T. H. Steele 1

J. H. Tait 2

Water Polo—Blues v. Whites

Won by Blue 4 to 3.

Goal scorers: For the Blues—

Steele 1, McGregor 1, Tait 2.

For the Whites—Jones 2, Golding 1.

Referee: J. R. Harrison.

Hospital Book Fund

The contributions received towards the fund for purchasing books for Hospitals follow:

E. Payne	\$10.00
D. Mennie	5.00
"Pat"	5.00
J. D. Gaines	5.00
J. T. Disselduff	5.00
H. L. Fardel	1.00
S. J. Hicks	3.00
"G. C."	1.00
A. W. McCallum	5.00
D. M. Graham	1.00
N. R. Ramsay	5.00
Oliver	5.00
	\$51.00

F. L. Marshall
45 Klangse Road.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Address From
Sept. 3, Browne Shanghai.
Great Northern Telegraph Company
July 25—Gadellus, Astor House, Kobe.
Aug. 2—Tepengkwon, c-o Chuadzu, Kobe.
Aug. 2—Shunon Company, Hongkong.
Aug. 10—Maskey Bank, Sumarand.
Aug. 16—Habmany Chasta, Bukhara.
Aug. 18—Melazet, 12 Neldny, Bukhara.
Aug. 29—D. Gurevitch, Kalee Hotel, Wittebak.
Aug. 30—Getrewebu, Kalee; Saratow.
Sept. 1—Gill; Osaka.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss Horley.
Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan from Vancouver B.C. etc.—Mr. P. Trueman, Capt. L. J. Sebert, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. White & 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Webster and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Poteat, Misses L. Learned, H. Simmon, C. Baker, and C. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. Edmunds, Rev. and Mrs. M. A. Hopkins, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. McRae and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie and 4 children, Misses A. L. Bostevick and E. Wharton, Mr. P. M. Pierce, Misses M. Anderson, and K. M. Pyke, Misses L. Duncan, and M. Brydon, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Remer, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett and 3 children, Miss M. Mel, Mrs. and Miss Pierce, Misses S. M. Bosworth and E. Adams, Messrs. W. G. Holliday, H. Veith, and C. Smith, Miss M. Martin, Mrs. G. Y. Wouters, Mr. and Mrs. Rens de and child, Miss E. J. Peterson, Mr. H. B. Ollerdsen, Mr. E. B. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Straetman, Mrs. Tata and 3 children, Mrs. and Miss Dastoor, Mr. O. G. Stedj, Mr. E. C. Allan, Capt. H. D. Livingston, Mr. P. O. Reynolds, Lt. J. M. Macdonald, Mr. G. W. Stockton, Mr. A. S. Annand, Mr. A. S. Muller, Rev. J. A. Ingersoll, Miss L. M. La-Monde, Miss Ritter, Mr. R. H. Byrne, Mr. P. L. Bailey, Misses M. G. Smith, B. Lyne, M. Raffo, and M. Edrick, Mr. H. A. Norton, Mr. J. R. McKinnon, Miss S. Haight, Miss G. Sturt, Mr. R. W. Tyler, Mr. A. B. O'Neill, Miss A.

Woods, Miss C. T. Smith, G. M. Fitz George, Mr. A. J. Harger, Miss Varraner, Mr. W. H. L. Thomson, R. Brittain, Miss E. A. Love, Mr. A. Misses S. and M. B. Kloss, Mrs. R. R. Nowell, Mr. J. B. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Capt. J. Thom- Wilson, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. M. Les- son, Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. G. Crame- sner, Mr. E. A. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. L. Visser, Miss E. MacNeill, McCracken and 4 children, Mr. A. Messrs H. C. Yu, M. W. Tao, J. Berthet, Mr. J. P. Laicaca, Mr. H. Barkman, and J. W. Burke.

Evaporated Milk
CHEAPER IN USE THAN FRESH MILK



STERILIZED DRINKING-MILK

Just like fresh milk, but better and purer and always ready.

"The Best and Safest Milk."

AUGUST

Delineator Patterns

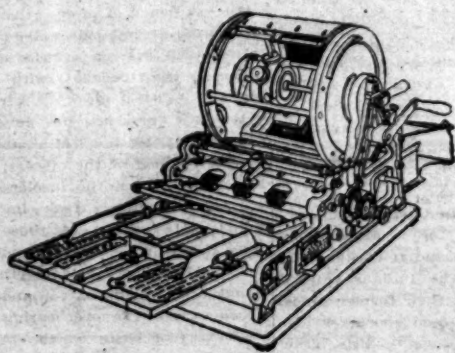
and

Quarterlies

SQUIRES, BINGHAM CO.

The Store of Quality.

**100 Chinese Letters
A MINUTE**



Price lists, forms or circular letters written in Chinese are duplicated with the same speed and accuracy; with the same simplicity and economy as are English copies on the

EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH

You dictate a letter, draft a form, issue a price list and illustrate it with sketches—and have fifty right copies in a jiffy—fifty hundred copies in an hour! Fifty hundred copies in Chinese or English, or both.

Let our representative demonstrate the Mimeograph for you—then compare it with the methods that require type and cuts.

MUSTARD & CO.

AGENTS

22 Museum Road

Shanghai

LIFEBUOY

SOAP

USE
LIFEBUOY



FOR
HEALTH'S
SAKE

Give LIFEBUOY SOAP a trial today for your health's sake.

LIFEBUOY SOAP has been proved to be a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of germs and microbes of disease.

Your Dealer Sells It.

Agents: **LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED**
8 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."

DRAWN-WIRE-METAL-LAMPS

Cheapest in First Cost

Lowest Current Cost

Long and Brilliant Life

**"NO OTHER LAMP
IS STRONGER"**

Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers

**The General Electric Co.
(of China), Ltd.**

Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow

7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Phones 1808 & 1808



BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the Foreign Settlements

may be guarded

against by

Insuring

Your

Property

with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

89, KIUKIANG ROAD. TEL. 70

LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

**"The Richest of all
Tinned Milks Tested"**

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



The China Press

**PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS**
16 Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.
A. Press all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangsu Rd. S'hai
Editorial Office, Canton and Kiangsu Rd. S'hai
New York Office, World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, Max. \$22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months, \$5.00
SUNDAY, per Year, 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, ex
Max. \$5.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.
Retail Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special mail" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1422 Business Office.
1422 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Very cloudy weather in the northern
and central districts, with mist
and fresh to moderate southerly
winds on our coasts. Rough
weather on the coasts of the
Philippines and of Indo-China.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917

Japan, Russia And The U.S. Steel Situation

JAPANESE editors continue to
evidence deep and deeper con-
cern over the part their country is
playing in the Great War. We have
quoted from the leading Japanese
dailies liberally in the last fort-
night in order clearly to show this
awakening. The latest news from
Russia, however, according to the
latest papers from Japan, has caused
the Japanese press to view the
situation even more seriously.

A considerable portion of the
discussion is of course devoted to
the so-called embargo on steel ex-
ports from America, which, we are
glad to observe, the Japanese are
beginning to understand is not
really an embargo at all and is not
aimed at Japan. It is really a mere
assumption of control of steel ex-
ports by the American government
in order that the steel produced
may be put to the best use in pro-
moting the cause of the Allies.
The amount of steel Japan is to get
from now on will depend to a great
extent on the showing she can make
as to what she intends to do with
it towards aiding in winning the war.

The Yomiuri presents the case of
Japan as regards the American
steel ban question in a reasonable
manner as follows:

"The news of the American ban on
steel flashed like lightning in the in-
dustrial and commercial circles in
which the ship mariners are holding
away. Thirty shipyards of Japan,
with 100 keels laid in Japan, now
are working day and night to build
up ships. But Japan cannot obtain
necessary steel materials at home.
The greater part of it has been
secured from America. If this
American supply is to be stopped
altogether it will be a serious blow
to our industry. Thus six chambers
of commerce have gathered to-
gether to discuss the ways of solv-
ing the problem. The Japanese
business men are in a fit of uneas-
iness, anxiety, rage. Some ask
what they are to do with their ship-
building industry. Others ask what
will come of the lack of bottoms.
Still others ask what they are to do
with laborers who may become
unemployed. We sympathize with
them. But that does not move us
very much. If to ask for the lift-
ing of the ban is our right, we may
insist upon our right. But if the
matter is to be settled by harmoni-
ous agreement, then we should
negotiate in that spirit. Before we
find out whether it is our right or
it is a matter which depends upon
the good will of America, we
should not make any harsh com-
ment. It will be a useless thing to
do.

"There is, however, an all-im-
portant question to be answered be-
fore this matter can be gone into
any further. Are we merely trying
to profit ourselves by asking for
the lifting of the ban while other
nations are suffering from lack of
bottoms, or are we trying to assist
the Entente Powers to relieve them
from their lack of bottoms? If the
latter, this matter of a steel ban will
be settled comparatively easily. If
the former, our request will not
readily be granted by America.
America placed the ban in order
to assist the Entente Powers in the
war."

The editor then reviews the war
situation in Europe and describes

how many ships have been destroy-
ed and how the Entente Powers are
suffering from lack of bottoms, and
continues:

"America, by deciding to build
5,000,000 tons or 8,000,000 tons of
ships, is trying to assist the Entente
Powers in the war. While America
may not altogether have been ac-
tuated by unselfish motives, yet her
policy was decided in the main by
the consideration of the needs of
the Entente Powers in the war.

"As for the conditions in Japan,
we are engaged in a war together
with other Entente Powers to de-
feat Germany. We did not join in
the war as a mere onlooker. We
did not join the no separate peace
agreement merely for the sake of
dignity, or of national vanity.
Whether Germany will down or not
will have very much to do with our
national future. What if the war
should end in a draw or in the vic-
tory of Germany? The helmet of
Germany will be at large in the
world and Germany's intrigues in
China to disturb that country will
become more serious than they
were before. We are not in the
war merely to help Britain to raise
her position in the world, or to help
France to recover Alsace-Lorraine.
We are fighting to remove the
cause of evils in the Orient in order
to make the position of the Empire
secure.

"If the policy of America in plac-
ing the ban on steel is such as we
have observed, and our position in
the war such, we should request
America to help us in the matter
of steel with the idea of ourselves
helping the great cause of the
Entente Powers. We have no time
now to think of the interests of in-
dividuals. We must think of the
nation and nations. We should ap-
proach this matter from the point
of view of the great European War;
second, preservation of our shipbuilding
industry and development of our
transportation industry; third, the
notion of the American ban on
steel. We have no doubt that, when
these problems are solved satisfac-
torily, the steel ban question will
not be a difficult one to settle."

The Chuang Shogyo says:
"The political situation in Russia
is serious. She may not be able to
maintain her harmonious relations
with other Entente Powers under
the present circumstances. It has
now become necessary for the
Entente Powers to give a whole-
hearted support to Russia. Mr.
Lansing, Secretary of State of
America, telegraphed to Mr. Teres-
chenko, Foreign Minister of Russia,
that the American Government has
decided to see that America assists
Russia with all her available re-
sources in order to bring about the
final victory. The American Govern-
ment has also decided to lend
\$100,000,000 to Russia and to
furnish ships. America's service
for the cause of the Entente Powers
should be appreciated heartily.

"So long as America is giving so
great assistance to Russia, Brit-
ain, France and other Entente
Powers should also exert the best of
their energy to relieve Russia from
her sufferings. Japan should also
join in that. But so long as we
would give assistance to Russia, the
Entente Powers should also see to
it that conveniences are given to
Japan's industries. To be sure, if
giving of such conveniences to
Japan should hinder their own
home industries seriously, then it
may be too much for Japan to ask.
But if they are only slight things
they should be given to us. We
want to call the attention of the
American people to that fact.

"What we want is that the Amer-
ican Government would grant per-
fect licenses for the exportation of
steel to Japan. If Japan is to give
the best of her ability in assisting
the Entente Powers, her home in-
dustries will have to suffer. If our
home industries are affected, then
we will be prevented doing what we
want to do for the Entente Powers.
For instance, if America should re-
fuse to sell us steel we will not be
able to manufacture war materials
for the Entente Powers. If we
were asking so great a quantity of
steel that it would hurt the in-
dustries of America, then our re-
quests might be too much. But we
are not asking so much."

Completing The Record

A small boy who had recently
passed his fifth birthday was riding in
a suburban car with his mother when
they were asked the customary ques-
tion: "How old is the boy?" After
being told the correct age, which did
not require a fare, the conductor
passed on to the next person. The
boy sat quite still, as if pondering over
some question, and then, concluding
that full information had not been
given, called loudly to the conductor,
then at the other end of the car: "And
mother's thirty-one!"—*Minneapolis
Tribune.*

A PERIL TO GERMAN POWER

By A. Curtis Roth

(Former United States Vice Consul at
Plauen, Germany, in The Satur-
day Evening Post)

Germany is slowly disintegrating.
The fearful stresses and strains of
war seem to have loosened the bolts
of the wonderful German organiza-
tion, until but a shell of the orga-
nism is left—the army and navy.
Military and naval Germany are still
in position to cause the world much
trouble; but the effective power of
civilian support is on the ebb.

On the other hand, the menace
of a miserable, underfed populace is
approaching the flood tide. There is
needed only a leader in Germany to-
day to give the widespread, dull-
aching protest against further use-
less sacrifices a restless mo-
mentum.

Liebknecht was too incautious,
Philip Scheidemann apparently lacks
daring. There are, however, in-
numerable lesser leaders, who are
carrying on local propaganda, cir-
culating literature of near-revolution-
ary character from hand to
hand, and stimulating the miserable
discontent among the working
people in quiet gatherings. Revolution-
ary ideas find ready acceptance
and ready expression among the
wives of the soldiers in the field.
The men are far more circumspect
than the women; but I have heard,
on many occasions, German work-
men give vent to ideas that opened
my eyes to the miraculous changes
that war sufferings have worked in
the well-disciplined German masses.

War began in Germany a great
national picnic. I shall never forget
the flower-bedecked, capersome and
wildly vocal troops that went hurt-
ling through my district to the
Western Front during the first two
weeks of war, one such troop train
every fifteen minutes. In those early
days half of the people in the small
Saxon city where I was stationed
thronged the railroad station, in
holiday temper and attire, from
early morning until far into the
night, to cheer the soldiers going
out to victory. The spirit of festival
was in the air; and, though the eyes
of some worried wife or mother
dimmed with tears of misgiving
here and there, those eyes soon
brightened again in the general con-
tagion of enthusiasm. My friends
all bade me "Goody-by until
winter!"

Before the year was out the spirit
of festival had fled from Germany
never to return. The news from the
Marne drifted back with the gray-
clad private on furlough, and the
holiday mood of the people changed
to grim determination. Confidence
in the army was unshaken, but en-
thusiasm waned in the face of the
terrible costs of war. The bright-
faced girls and young women, who
had gayly banded together at the
beginning for the lark of national
service, now found upon their hands
a world of saddening work to do. The
hospitals were filled to overflowing
with wounded, and death struck
right and left among the families
of the land. There was, however,
still plenty of food on hand, and life
back of the Front still went on in a
fairly normal tenor.

Rich Germans in Comfort
Then hopes for a decision in
Russia, in Serbia and at Verdun were
disappointed. The Italians entered
the war against their former allies.
The terrifying food shortages de-
veloped. The casualty lists grew
and grew. Old people died of
starvation and babies died for want
of proper nourishment. Women be-
came the sole winners of their
families' miserable daily bread, and
were forced more and more into the
grind of an unaccustomed drudgery.
Poverty, hunger, want and heart-
break settled like a blight over Ger-
many. The atmosphere became
dreadful to endure in its misery.
And, long before the great General
Staff made an implied admission of
the failure at Verdun, the ferment
or despair among the people was
giving rise to numerous warning in-
dications of the disintegration of
the organized German people. To-
day there is rebellion in the hearts
of millions of German men and wo-
men back of the Front; but such is
the German organization—the
leaders are all with the Govern-
ment and the army is loyal to the
leaders.

The German classes were welded
into a marvelously well co-ordinated
organism before the war. These
classes are now drawing apart. The
great mass of the people have come
to feel their interests no longer go
hand in hand with those of the land
barons, the bureaucrats, or the great
manufacturers and merchants, with
the financiers and shippers, or with
their ruling families. A great, great
number of the people are panting
for peace at any price. Their endur-
ance has been tried to the breaking

point. They want a rest from war;
must have such a rest soon, or they
will turn savage in their misery, as
did the German peasants once
before.

Since my return to the United
States I have read many reports,
with considerable interest, to the
effect that the splendid German
social sense has brought about an
equitable distribution of the burdens
of the war upon all classes of the
people. These reports deal with
theory, not with fact. The wage-
earning class in Germany has
staggered under such an unequal
load of war burdens that it has be-
come restive and rebellious. A de-
scription of how the severe food
shortages have been borne, in theory
and in fact, will best illustrate the
point.

Staple foods are distributed to all
the people by means of a card-
rationing system. High and low re-
ceive weekly cards entitling them to
purchase the same quantities of
bread, meat, butter, potatoes, sugar,
and other staples. Though the rich
are able to enjoy fully their allotted
rations, the poor can only afford to
buy the bread and the potatoes,
their butter, egg, sugar and meat
ration cards being little more to
them than a mockery of their
necessities. Moreover, game, do-
mestic fowl, fish, and other foods
coming under the head of luxuries,
can be purchased in any quantity the
individual pocketbook can stand.
Thus, there has been little cause for
the well-to-do to learn the bitter
sufferings of famine.

The food situation offers material
for the explanation of but one of
the phases of the unequal war hard-
ships borne by the wage-earning
class. There has been the cup of
special bitterness. The men of this
class have marched away to the
battle fronts, and the wives and
daughters have been forced to take
up all manner of rough, brutalizing
work, from street cleaning and the
digging of mains to labor over the
metal forge. The mothers and
fathers of the poor have fallen
victims to improper diet; to a war
diet too coarse and scant for aged
organs to endure. The babies of
the poor have died for want of
milk.

The small savings of the wage-
earning class have long ago been
consumed. In short, the German
wage-earners have become little
better than the chattel slaves of a
most unfavorable circumstance.
When one remembers that the
wage-earning class in Germany
before the war was, in many re-
spects, the best-cared-for in the
world, one is able to form a some-
what vivid picture of the bitterness
and dumb anger in the hearts of
these people today.

The war has manufactured
Socialists in Germany on a great
scale. A friend of mine—the owner
of a large dress goods mill—return-
ed from his first six months' experi-
ence in the trenches with such
radical political ideas as fairly to
take my breath. He inveighed
bitterly against the brutal and un-
feeling conduct of the officers; more
especially against the insolent aristoc-
ratic fledglings fresh in com-
mands. He told me that those cases
were rare in which officers and com-
mon soldiers were held together by
bonds of sympathy; and he charac-
terized the overbearing con-
sciousness of caste on the part of
the officers as one of the greatest
weaknesses of the army.

I have listened to innumerable
complaints on the part of the men
against their officers. Of course in
the German Army there obtains a
more rigid discipline than in any
other army in the world, and this
discipline is bound to give occasion
for more or less dissatisfaction. There
has emerged, however, this fact,
with an increasing clearness as the
war went on, in my conversations
with privates: The gulf between
the officer caste and the common-
soldier caste has steadily widened
during the war. The same drawing
apart of classes has taken place
upon the battlefields that has taken
place back of the Front; and this
forms another indication of the dis-
integration of the German organiza-
tion.

One young man, who had spent
several years in America and who
had his first papers, put the case to
me one evening very bluntly—and
possibly much exaggerated—when
he said that three-quarters of the
soldiers of the Saxon regiments
would lay down their arms and
desert to the enemy trenches were
it not for the fact that they remem-
bered all too well what they had
seen in Belgium and France.
The rebellious spirit broadcast
among the people back home has
exercised and is still exercising a
most potent effect for the promo-
tion of sullen discontent in the

ranks of the field armies. The
soldier who, while baring his breast
to all of the devilish terrors of the
modern battle for the glory of his
country, knows that wife and
children back home are dragging out
miserable existences on starvation
rations, coarsened by the roughest
kind of debasing toil, wearied in
spirits and broken in health—that
soldier loses his ardor for the fight;
loses confidence in his leaders; loses
all patriotism in the hopelessness of
his grief.

The Pitiable Flight Of The Poor

These women and children of the
wage-earners are the discontented—
or, from the Prussian point of view,
the malcontents—who, I firmly be-
lieve, will sooner or later goad the
army to open rebellion. I have seen
these war-harried women get out of
hand a number of times in food and
fuel riots. I have seen them rough
things up in a way that boded ill for
German officialdom once they are
able to win their menfolk to their
side. And the stern methods of re-
pression and suppression that had to
be employed on those occasions only
went to distill a greater bitterness,
a greater hatred in the hearts of
these sufferers.

Many times I have heard the wo-
men of the poor denounce their
Kaiser in the roughest terms of deep
personal hatred in gatherings round
the vegetable or dairy counters in
the poorer quarters. And—what
will astonish those who knew the
Germany of before the war—I have
seen the police turn upon their heels
and walk-out of earshot rather than
arrest these women!

Tolling like slaves by day in
ditches, foundries, sweatshops, and
at all manner of heavy labor, and
eating their hearts out with anxious
care by night, suffering the pangs
of slow starvation and watching
their children suffer; deprived of all
creature comforts—not to speak of
their harmless amusements of better
days; and seeing no end of their
misery, nothing but an endless round
of toil that leads to naught, of
hunger, of want, of death—is it any
wonder that these women are re-
bellious, that they hate war and war
lords a savage hatred, that they no
longer respond to the phrases of
Pan-Germanism, that they are of a
temper to turn and rend things?

When the soldiers go home on
furloughs they listen to the outpour-
ings of wrath and suffering of their
womenfolk. During the early
months of the war soldiers back on
leave were talkative, cheerful,
optimistic. Now they go about the
streets or cluster about the tables
in the cafes and beer gardens in
taciturn, dark-browed groups, short
and sullen in their speeches, and
heavy and hopeless in their spirits.
There is, of course, in Saxony—
where I was stationed—an added
sense of wrong and injury among
the common people. Saxony is the
stronghold of the German Social
Democrat. It is a great industrial
country, depending upon the output
of its factories for the feeding and
clothing of its people. Dress goods,
piece goods, manufactured laces,
pottery, leather goods, iron and steel
goods, and innumerable other staple
products of the factory and forge,
were produced in Saxony for export
until the outbreak of the war.

Thus, Saxony is primarily a land
of wage-earners. Moreover, it is
thickly populated; and so its
markets are sensitive to every up-
ward tendency in price. Therefore
the Saxons, producing but an in-
sufficient supply of food on their
own farms, have felt the terrible
German food shortage far more
keenly than any other German
people. They have suffered, too,
more heavily under the extreme rise
in prices caused by the war.

Again, their factories, formerly
doing business with every corner of
the world, dependent to a large de-
gree upon foreign orders, have been
forced to shut down by the score,
throwing tens of thousands of people
out of work. Plauen, where the
consular office for south-western
Saxony is situated, derives the
greater part of its income from
machine-made lace. Practically all
of this city's world-famed lace
factories were compelled to close
down by the war.

War has laid an unusually heavy
hand upon the Saxon people. Their
hardships have been greater than
those of any other German people;
and they stand to win the least from
a successful conclusion of the war.
The Prussians and the Bavarians,
the leading spirits in the German Con-
federation, have crowded the Saxons
on one side; and the result has been
an intense reawakening of a sense
of Saxon nationality among them,
in contradistinction to a sense of
German nationality.

(To Be Continued in Tomorrow's
The China Press.)

CIGARETTES

Have you already smoked our "SPECIAL" or
"ORPHEUS" Cigarettes?
If not, don't miss to give them a trial. From
the first puff to the last fleck of ash they are a
delight.

THE TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO., 19 Nanking Road

MIKIMOTO PEARL STORE

Pearls
Jewels

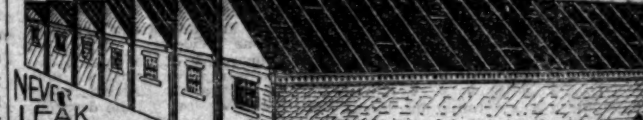


31 Nanking Road
Shanghai

MIKIMOTO PEARL STORE

CONGO

Congo on Dry House, Cumberland, Md.



PROOFING

Do any of your buildings need roofing? If they do, let us send
you a sample of Congo Roofing. We call it the "Never-Leak" Ready
Roofing, it is so perfectly made and so thoroughly tested.
And not only does it not leak, but it will not rot, or shrink, or change
its condition, no matter what the climate or weather.
Free Sample. Write for a sample—that's the best way; and
remember, Congo Samples are not special
pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock.
We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and
pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.
38 Canton Road, Shanghai

Refraction
and
Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Toric Lenses
Invaluable Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Ladies' Silk Hose

Black, White, Pink, Blue and
Champagne Colours

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

35 Nanking Road

SOLE AGENTS for Famous British Pianos

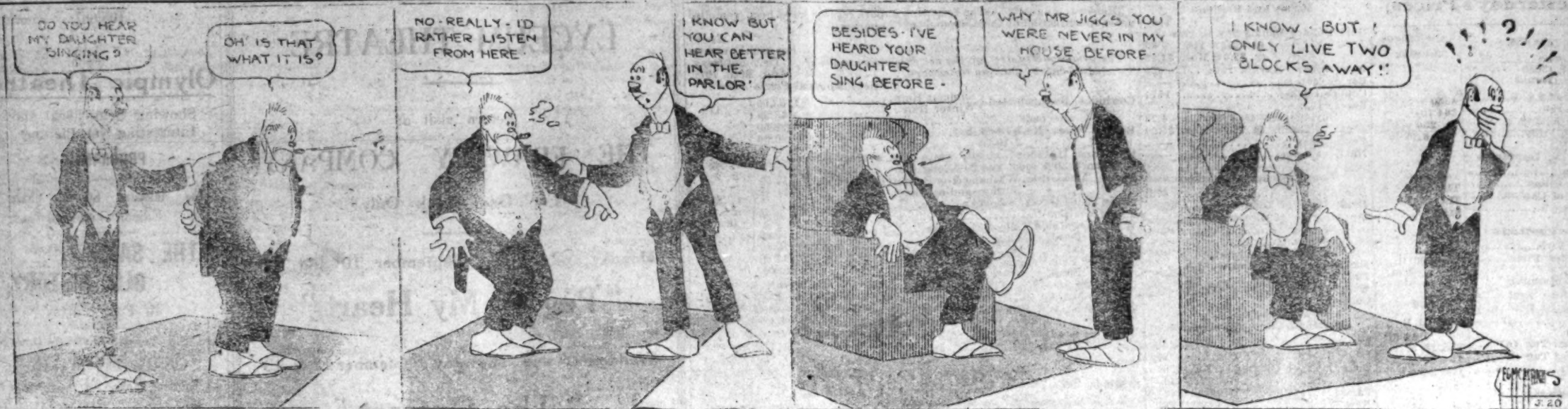
BRINSMEAD, Grands and Uprights
BROADWOOD, Grands and Uprights
CHALLEN, Grands and Uprights
COLLARD and COLLARD
CHAPPELL
Etc., Etc.

ROBINSON'S
The British-American Piano House
NANKING ROAD
SOLE AGENTS
for the
Best American Pianos
The "Auto" Piano, Pianista Auto Piano,
Francis Bacon Piano, Hamilton-Baldwin Piano,
Etc., Etc.
THE COLUMBIA GRAFTONOLA
COLUMBIA RECORDS, English and American

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Milk Supply In The Philippine Islands

The dairy industry in the Philippines is in its infancy, but its possibilities are very great, and it should be sufficiently developed and extended to meet the local demand. The Bureau of Customs reports show that in the last five years this country has been importing annually from foreign countries approximately 5,500,000 kilograms of canned milk, valued at about 1,600,000. These heavy importations would clearly indicate that milk, in its various forms, plays an important role in the domestic economy of the Philippines, says a Bureau of Science report.

The local supply of fresh milk from cows, carabaos, and goats is limited and inadequate. Furthermore investigations have shown that the bulk of the local milk supply from vendors is generally adulterated with filthy water and consequently contaminated with pathogenic bacteria. To this

fact is attributed, in part, the high infant mortality among the poorer classes, and considerable effort has been made to improve the product sold in the open market.

On account of war conditions the supply of imported milk is on the decrease and may eventually become exhausted. Therefore it is imperative that the greatest effort be made in so far as possible to cover the shortage by extending the local dairy industry to its maximum capacity. This can be done if the herds of carabaos, cows, and goats, scattered in the provinces, are utilized to their fullest extent, and if every sanitary precaution in handling the milk is taken, so that the consumer will receive it undiluted and reasonably free from dangerous bacterial contamination.

In order to produce wholesome milk, it is very important that any animal from which milk is used be clean and free from disease and that the milking be done in a sanitary way. Before milking the animal, its teats and udder should be washed with good clean water and the receptacles into which the milk is received should have been thoroughly scalded. (Philippine Journal of Science, Sec. A, 1913, vol. VIII). The custom of many local milk producers of adding water to the milk in order to increase the volume or price is to be condemned. Both vendor and buyer do not seem to be aware of the fact that contamination takes place unless sterile water is used. The Bureau of Science has studied and published the composition of genuine goat, cow, and carabao milks and has issued tentative standards for them. Vendors should not be allowed to dilute milk, and purchasers should insist on pure undiluted milk of good quality.

Investigations made by the Bureau of Science have demonstrated the adaptability of cow's and goat's milk for infant feeding. Carabao milk has a very high fat content and shows a marked tendency to form large curds, which makes it less adapted for feeding small children. However, this objectionable feature can be largely eliminated by skimming the excess of fat and by properly diluting with sterile water.

If the adulteration of milk can be stopped, a good supply of fresh milk will be available, and the production of good foodstuffs will be thereby much increased.

Sweepings Net Millions

Would you pay \$4,000 for the privilege of cleaning a dirty floor? There's a man in New York who made a profit of \$5,000 by doing that very thing.

Some months ago a manufacturing jeweller on Pearl street decided that twenty-five years was long enough for any sane man to work and at once set about the business of retiring. Among his assets was listed the privilege of sweeping the floor of his factory, and he called for bidders.

One offered \$1,000, which was refused with open amusement; another bid \$2,500 and was turned down, and then a third, after carefully appraising the floor, ceiling and walls, concluded to take a long chance and bid \$4,000.

First the bidder had the floor cleaned carefully. Then a carpenter was called in. The floor boards were taken up, and after the sweepings that had piled up under them had been carefully collected new boards were put down. The old boards were planed off, and the shavings, together with the sweepings and the dust from the ceiling and wall, were burned.

Here stepped in the modern alchemist. The ashes were turned over to him, and through a secret process of his own he recovered enough gold, silver and platinum to net the successful bidder a cash profit of \$5,000.

But modern alchemy does not stop at mere sweepings. There are many other things, small and apparently useless, that thrown into the retort are transmuted into precious metals. Even the chamomile skin blackened by its contact with silver and gold is not despised.

Cloths used for cleaning precious metals are saved and burned when no longer usable and the ashes sent to a refiner to be subjected to a recovery process. Even the water in which the metal workers washed their hands was saved. Poured into barrels, it was allowed to settle and the sediment was taken out, dried and delivered to a refining company for processing.

If a man asks you in an indifferent tone if you have any old gas mantles lying around, don't think he is a harmless lunatic who is collecting them in obedience to the mandates of a diseased mind. He isn't. Each mantle has a tiny bit of precious

metal which may be recovered by assaying. There are folks who are making money out of the worn out gas mantles.

And the alchemist! Is he long and spare, with shaggy gray hair and bespectacled eyes staring into the depths of a mysterious conglomeration slowly changing form in the vessel before him? Not at all. He is the typical alert business man. He has an up to date office down town and his firm runs half a dozen smelters and refineries, salvaging annually from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 from waste.

While the amounts recovered in individual cases are not large, as a rule, running from \$20 to \$30 annually for manufacturing jewelers, the aggregate is a fairly respectable sum.

But don't think the business is confined merely to dealers in precious metals.

The bookbinderies, too, are frugal. Here the same care is exercised to save all waste paper, bindings and covers which have a showing of gold. These are submitted to the test of fire and the ashes turned over to the alchemist for conversion into gold.

Sicawei Weather Report

3.—Fine and hot weather in our regions. A depression coming from Liaotung crosses Korea; the barometers are rising in the N. and N.W. of Chihli; they are moderately falling in central and southern China. The depression signalled in the vicinity of the Paracels becomes deeper while progressing towards Indo China.

4.—Warm weather during the night. Gentle southerly breezes in the morning.

Tuesday, September 4, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	753.77	754.71
Bat. at Centg., inches.	19.68	19.71
Variation mm for 24h	-0.79	-0.92
Variation mm for 12h	10.06	-0.23
Wind—Direction	SE	SE
Wind—Kilom per hour	22	29
Wind—Miles	13.7	18.0
Temperature—Gen	25.8	30.0
Temperature—Fah	78.5	86.0
Humidity: co	93	73
Nebulosity 5-10	3	6
Rainfall inches	—	—
Rainfall mm	—	—

RELIABLE WATCHES

We keep an immense stock of all kinds of gold, silver, gold-filled and nickel watches.

Great variety in reliable 9, 15 and 18 ct. expanding and flexible watch bracelets.

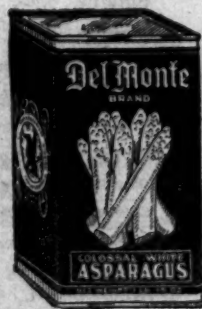
Large stock of gold, silver and metal wrist watches for ladies and gents.

Repairs promptly executed.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.,

1 Nanking Road.

The Very Thing for the Hot Weather!



Del Monte
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN—THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED



For Sale at All First-class Dealers

AGENTS:

Connell Bros. Company

Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore

You and your family would enjoy a
Victrola!

We have one ready for you.
\$15 to \$400. Easy terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.



"YOU DO LOOK COOL"

GAS COOKING MEANS COMFORT in the kitchen and satisfaction in the dining room. There are no wasteful blazing fires, no fires to clean but instead a clean and cool kitchen.

For particulars apply to
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.
or
Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices]

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$550
Chartered	\$44 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 330
North China	Tls. 100
Union of Canton	Tls. 700
Yangtze	\$185
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$133
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	108s. 6d. B.
"Shell"	ex all
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 13 S.
Shanghai Tug (D)	Tls. 40 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 9.30
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.80 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$113 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 67 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 34
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 74 S.
Wellswell Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$0.50
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-we	Tls. 102 1/2
E-we Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 93
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Tls.	\$95
Green Island	Tls. 7 B.
Langkai	Tls. 13 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15.50
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$3
Watson	\$8
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34
Batu Anam	Tls. 0.90 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 B.
Bulle	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.20
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2
Dominion	Tls. 10
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Gava Consolidated	Tls. 19
Kamunting	Tls. 9
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 2 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahroo	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Duri	Tls. 9
Pernata	Tls. 3 1/2
Repah	Tls. 1.10
Samagras	Tls. 0.75 S.
Seekee	Tls. 7 1/2
Senamahu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 80 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay Pref.	Tls. 12.30
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Duri	Tls. 1 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.90
Talping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 18
Ulobi	Tls. 3 1/2
Zhangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 78 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

S. Sellers, S.A., Sales B. Buyers.
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light, Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 4, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 111 1/2 = Tls. 89

@ 72.6 = Mex. \$1.23

Mex. dollars Market rate .. 72.2625

Bar Silver .. 1771

Copper Cash .. 1771

Sovereigns: Buying rate @ 4/8 = Tls. 4.28

exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$5.90

Peking Bar ..

Native Interest ..

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .. 474

Bank Rate of Discount .. 5%

Market rate of discount .. %

3 m-s. .. %

6 m-s. .. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. ..

Ex. Paris on London .. Fr. 27.41

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2

Consols ..

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .. T.T. 4/8

London .. Demand 4/8 1/2

India .. (nominal) T.T. 3/8

Paris .. Demand 64 1/2

New York .. T.T. 11 1/2

New York .. Demand 11 1/2

Hongkong .. T.T. 67

Japan .. T.T. 46

Batavia .. T.T. 26 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London .. 4 m-s. Cds. 4/9 1/2

London .. 4 m-s. Dcdy. 4/10

London .. 6 m-s. Cds. 4/10 1/2

London .. 6 m-s. Dcdy. 4/10 3/4

Paris .. 4 m-s. 66 1/2

New York .. 4 m-s. 114 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For September

Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/8 1/2 = \$1

1 @ 62 1/2 = Francs 6.98

1 No quotation Marks \$5.69

6.88 @ 108 1/2 Gold \$1

1 @ 47 1/2 Yen 2.36

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.81

1 @ 600 Roubles 6.68

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 4, 1917.

Official

Hall & Holtz \$15.00

Anglo Javans Tls. 9.00

Samagras Tls. 0.75

Unofficial

Shanghai Hotels \$9.00

Batu Anams Tls. 0.90

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, September 4, 1917.

Unofficial

Tebongas @ Tls. 18.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 3.—Today's

rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 10 1/2 d.

paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, Sept.

1:—

Spot: 2s. 8 1/2 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 10d.

paid.

Tendency of Market: Dearer.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 3.—Today's

cotton prices were:—

Mid-American Spot .. 18.10d.

October-November .. 18.95d.

January-February .. 18.40d.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Min-

nisch en Landbouwexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

September 2 was 76 tons"

Hankow Export Market

*Hankow, August 23.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex-
cluding cost of packing for export.

Per picul ending

Tls. Saturday,

Aug. 25th, 1917.

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Piculs

Hankow Tea Market

The export to August 30, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai

Hankow Tea. Kiukiang Tea. Re-exports

Season 1917 X 18 .. 6,294,569 lbs. .. 3,715,059 lbs.

.. 1916 X 17 .. 12,810,301 .. 6,89,296 ..

.. 1915 X 16 .. 16,587,199 .. 6,887,329 ..

Total .. 1917-18. 1916-17. 1915-16.

Via Shanghai.

To Great Britain .. 9,680 lbs. 3,924,116 lbs. 6,80,345 lbs.

.. United States and Canada. 5,388,672 .. 3,548,432 .. 3,326,845 ..

.. Continent .. 444,547 .. 71,577 .. 67,668 ..

.. Russia in Europe .. 289,960 .. 2,188,611 .. 2,544,083 ..

.. do via North .. 2,445,888 .. 4,932,305 .. 8,094,297 ..

.. Shanghai .. 367,255 .. 1,625,743 .. 1,845,495 ..

Singapore Rubber Auction.

Singapore, August 15 and 16.

Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:

Singapore per picul.

Sheet

Smoked Fine Ribbed .. @ 1123/119

Smoked Good Ribbed .. 120/111

Smoked Fine Plain .. 116

Smoked Good Plain .. 109/107

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed .. Nil

Unsmoked Good Ribbed .. Nil

Unsmoked Fine Plain .. 112/110

Unsmoked Good Plain .. 100/90

Crepe

Fine Pale Thin .. 122/119

Good Pale Thin .. 119/115

Good Pale Blanket .. Nil

Good Brown Blanket .. 100

Fine Brown .. 114/103

Good Brown .. 102/92

Good Dark .. 94/76

Barky .. 80/30

Virgin and Pressed .. 78/45

Loose .. 74/60

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
35 Bankers' Buildings, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Kanchi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fuchow, Medan, Tanyo (Lower), Hongkong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
L. R. BREMMER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,000,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: HANOI.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Branches:
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mangte, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Pankou, Pnom-Penh.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nikolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fuchow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,000,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nikolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Poochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taijien, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de Macoris, Medellin, Santiago, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:-

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
1a Klukiang Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
7 Nanking Road.

Loans

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 8	10 noon	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
10	10 noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap	Alexander
15	10 noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap	Alexander
17	5/0	Tacoma & Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
19	10 noon	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap	O. S. K.
Oct 1	10 noon	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 8	10 noon	Kobe	Kilano maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
8	10 noon	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
8	10 noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
8	10 noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
10	10 noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap	Alexander
11	10 noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
15	10 noon	Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
17	10 noon	Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
19	10 noon	Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 5	11 30	Liverpool via ports	Hilachi maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
11	11 30	Liverpool via ports	Kilano maru	Jap	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 5	10 noon	Swatow	Shawing maru	Br	B. & S.
5	10 noon	Swatow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Swatow	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 5	9 30	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	10 00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	10 30	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	11 00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	11 30	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	12 00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	12 30	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	1 00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	1 30	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.
5	2 00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 5	10 noon	Swatow	Shawing maru	Br	B. & S.
5	10 noon	Swatow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Swatow	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	10 noon	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 4	Wingpo	Kiangtong	5012	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.	KIYU
4	Hankow	Shinyo maru	1200	Jap	Alexander	SEW
4	Crulac	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G. N. T. Co.	SEW
4	Japan	Empress of Japan	3940	Jap	C. P. O. S.	Woonang
4	Hankow	Taiwan maru	1756	Jap	N. Y. K.	LPDW
4	Hankow	Sanyo maru	1204	Jap	B. & S.	CNW
4	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap	S. M. R.	SMRW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 4	Hankow	Taiwan	1882	Br	B. & S.
4	Hankow	Loongwo	2863	Br	J. M. & Co.
4	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br	J. M. & Co.
4	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonahing	3235	Br	J. M. & Co.
4	Tientsin, Daini & Tientsin	Keelung maru	963	Jap	O. S. K.
4	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Penfent	1073	Br	B. & S.
4	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Haiming	1428	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	Hankow & Canton	Chuan	1088	Br	B. & S.
4	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Woonang	1127	Br	J. M. & Co.
4	Amoy & Swatow	Feiching	994	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	Hankow	Tachang maru	1389	Jap	N. Y. K.
4	Hankow	Yamato maru	3663	Jap	N. Y. K.
4	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	Crulac	Brooklyn	9215	Br	B. & S.
4	Ningpo	Kiangtong	5012	Chi	C. M. S. S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfong, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Shanyang M. Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, September 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Thursday, Sept. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackel, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Chartered Steamer Shawing, Captain Morimoto, will leave on Wednesday, September 5, at noon. For Freight, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsinchi, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Anhui, Capt. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's pootung wharf on September 16, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on September 25 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tungchow, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU.—The Str. Shinyo Maru, 25,000 tons, Capt. W. C. T. S. Plimer, will be despatched on Monday, September 10. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 12 o'clock noon. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiyama, will be despatched from on September 19, at 10 a.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanoo, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at 10 a.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The S.S. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.
Agents: 21-23 French Bund.

PACIFIC MAILS S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT		
The most comfortable route to America and Europe		
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO		
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917	
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917	
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917	
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917	
SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG		
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917	
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917	
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917	
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917	

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. C. HAILE, Agent.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimonoseki, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyama, Sept. 15, 1917
"HAWAII MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanoo, Sept. 30, Oct. 1
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Sept. 24, 25
CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau ar. leave
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,510 tons) Capt. K. Salto, Sept. 16, 18
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao ar. leave
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,563 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Sept. 15, 16
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager. Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
ODW	Apr. 11	Decidee	Fr g-b.	680	10	..	..	..
Int. DW	Apr. 11	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	180	..	..	..	..
2 p	Apr. 11	Punimi	Jap g-b.	180	..	..	..	..
P&O	Apr. 25	Galveston	Am ord.	3000	10	302	..	Kellogg
Int. D	Apr. 25	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	160	6	..	..	..
OD	Apr. 29	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	48	..	Delano
MB	Apr. 14	Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	35	..	Brown
3 p	Apr. 14	Soima	Jap g-b.	180	..	..	..	..
MB	Apr. 14	Toba	Jap g-b.	180	..	..	..	..
OD	Apr. 14	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	56	..	Partello
OD	Apr. 14	Woodlark	Br g-b.	150	..	..	..	..
BNB	Aug. 24	Curise	Woodcock	Br g-b.	150	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIMES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
EMPEROR OF ASIA
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA
EMPEROR OF JAPAN
MONTEAGLE

Shanghai to Vancouver

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

GLACIER, FIELD, LAKE LOUISE, BANFF

Along the Fraser and Thompson River Canyons

Through the Selkirk and Canadian Rockies

Every facility of our office is at your disposal in planning trips, and we shall be pleased to quote fares to any point, and work out itineraries from starting point to destination.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 152.
For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner Peking and Yuen Mina Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 10, 1917
"KOREA MARU"	20,000 "	Oct. 8 "
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Oct. 18 "

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Fureia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent.

North China Insurance Co's Building.
Telephone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8. NOV. 19. JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 6. JAN. 17

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

